

## by RUFUS STEELE

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh dedicate their Hopewell, N. J. home to the children of the world. The four-story Hillside estate, from which their infant son was kidnapped in March, 1932, is renamed High Fields and under direction of a board of trustees will seek to meet the requirements of needy children without regard to race or creed. The donors themselves will be active in the management of the philanthropy. In that broadening sympathy which comes through suffering the flying Colonel and his flying lady seek to embrace little ones outside their own fold. The Lindberghs understand—And an adoring public will be more certain than before that it understands the Lindberghs.

He strives to win popular support. His government is based on a program designed to benefit the people. The ranks of the governing intelligentsia are open to all. Persons from every race and creed and social group can come to the fore.

absence. Garbed in khaki shirt and dungarees he started off for Boston. Making two of his three days' leave to get here. But his license was renewed, avoiding the necessity of making a complete new examination. He left at once for the return jour-

Among Monday's regular features are: Children's page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and Betty Bee.

and prices so as to maintain such a relationship between prices and costs throughout the economic structure as will preserve the balance and at the same time provide the profit incentive necessary to expanding employment."

It is announced here that Communist union groups are also preparing to demand the right to organize industries, adding another complication.

on underweight hogs is gaining in favor and may shortly be adopted as the administration policy. With the announcement of the allocation of \$400,000,000 in road

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)



## Trade Isolation Precedes Fascism, Dr. Buell Warns

Urges World Cooperation;  
Lytton Adviser Finds  
Far East Easing

By a Staff Writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 24—There is nothing inconsistent between President Roosevelt's recovery program and a policy of international cooperation, based upon world planning and rationalized foreign trade and investments, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, told the of the \$25,000,000 invested by the United States in the outside world; and the surrender of future opportunities arising out of wise international trade and financing. Real economic isolation would probably mean the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship.

The speaker warned against any economic isolation campaign, which, he said, would contain many grave dangers for the American people.

"Economic isolation will mean increased unemployment and a lowering of the standard of living," Dr. Buell declared. "It will inevitably mean the cancellation of the \$25,000,000 invested by the United States in the outside world; and the surrender of future opportunities arising out of wise international trade and financing. Real economic isolation would probably mean the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship."

At present, he continued, American agriculture and industry is operated upon a foundation which relies upon international trade. The reorganization of the American economic system so as to become entirely self-sufficient cannot be done except by a gigantic governmental program, which will mean Fascism before it is completed, Dr. Buell declared.

"Fascism," he asserted, "means the retention of the worst features of the capitalist system, the suppression of the rights of workers, a vindictive nationalism, and the destruction of liberty of thought and speech. Finally, economic isolation involves the peril of imperialism." Dr. Buell pointed out that having accepted the doctrines of Fascism, its leaders will soon discover that it is impossible to find the necessary

## Conducting Lectures At Relations Parley



Above, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Below, DR. GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE. Below, DR. RAYMOND L. BUELL.

raw materials within the existing borders of the United States. In view of the self-sufficiency doctrine, these leaders cannot trade with foreign countries; consequently, they will inevitably be tempted to embark upon an imperialistic program to annex new territory.

"This urge," the speaker concluded, "coupled with the vindictive nationalism of Fascism, will lead to the establishment of a huge navy. The maintenance of democracy, private enterprise and peace depends upon a policy of international cooperation."

Last night, before a large gathering in Alumni Hall, Dr. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history at Clark University and adviser to the Lytton Commission to Manchuria, stated that Manchuria should be made an autonomous region, with foreign advisers under the sovereignty of China. He said that this was the conclusion drawn by the Lytton Commission and that China and Japan should cooperate, not fight.

Dr. Blakeslee pointed out that the nations of the world are interested in the Sino-Japanese controversy not primarily because of their economic interests but because it affects the world's peace structure. Since the World War, he continued, the nations have laid a foundation for peace by making the great international treaties and agreements—the Covenant of the League, the Nine Power treaty for the Far East, and the Kellogg-Briand pact for the renunciation of war. Japan has violated all of these international agreements, he asserted.

"The nations will not make war," Dr. Blakeslee declared, "nor establish an economic boycott, nor, as now seems certain, invoke the sanctions of Article 16 of the Covenant. The League of Nations and the United States have agreed not to recognize Manchukuo. It is doubtful what effect this will have. Its chief effect will probably be that of public opinion. Many believe that world public opinion is a powerful force. Others believe that in such a case as the Sino-Japanese issue, where a great military power is determined to carry out a military advance, it is inadequate to meet the situation."

Dr. Blakeslee gave lectures Thursday, yesterday and today in a course on "Problems Arising From the Manchurian Situation." He told of both the Japanese and Chinese factors causing the Manchuria adventure and presented a comprehensive background of the issue. As to the remaining problems and the future, he said that in Manchuria, the Japanese will probably continue control of the Government, with the leading officials Chinese. Improvements in administration will be noted, he predicted.

Explaining Soviet Russia's position in eastern Asia, Dr. Lytton Commission adviser said that the Soviet is willing to withdraw from Manchuria in order to maintain peace with Japan. He said the Soviet Government has officially offered to sell to Manchukuo the Russian ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Tonight, the Institute, which is being held under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee with about 150 peace workers from all parts of the United States in attendance, will be entertained by the Melrose Orchestra Association. They are to give a public concert in Alumni Hall under the direction of Mr. George Brown, noted cellist.

**Cocoa Beans Imported**  
Candy manufacturers who import large quantities of cocoa beans for the making of chocolate are the consignees of the bulk of 1721 tons of cocoa beans aboard the American West African liner Cathlamet, which is discharging cargo today at East Boston. A shipment of 850 tons of palm oil is being discharged into tank cars at Pier 3, East Boston.

## Tabor Academy Boys Hoist Sail On Inland Cruise

Fourteen Students Are Off  
for Cross-Country  
Sail to Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MARION, Mass., June 24—New England educational traditions and Yankee sea lore are going hand-in-hand to Chicago.

Fourteen excited boys from Tabor Academy forsook their textbooks today, turned to the fo'c'sle head of the schooner Tabor Boy at the boat's call for "anchors aweigh!" and then set sail for the Great Lakes port of Chicago. All of which means that 14 eager youngsters from the Cape Cod preparatory school, that mixes calculus with capstans and athletics with boxing the compass, are outward bound to explore the wonders of a Century of Progress.

Chicago will mark a new westward latitude in the log of Tabor Academy's 90-foot schooner. She has cruised the Atlantic from Labrador to Annapolis, but now she is bringing a wholesome tang of Down East brine to the "capital" of the Midwest as a reminder of the days leading up to this century of progress when the wind ship was supreme and adventurous youths, responding to the cry, "Go West, young man!" went—by way of Cape Horn.

The Tabor Boy will poke her pretty nose into the landlocked ports of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Frankfort, Detroit and Milwaukee, going by way of the Hudson River and the canals. Her 85-foot masts will be unstepped at Albany to duck the low bridges between there and Buffalo.

It will not be the first time, however, that a famous sailing yacht has crossed New York State. Once, more than half a century ago, Canada issued a challenge for the America's Cup, which the New York Yacht Club accepted and Canada's stalwart Corinthian nominated a big sloop called the Atlanta to try to win the cup that the America captured before the eyes of Queen Victoria in a regatta at Cowes.

Atlanta "sailed" across the vineyards of the Empire State behind a string of plodding mules, took a thrashing from W. Cary, then stepped and the Cape Cod schooner's canvas and plot their course for Chicago.

The young sailors will spend 10 days at the world's fair. They will return by way of Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Little Traverse Bay, Ashabula, Dunkirk and "way stations." Capt. James P. Lewis, director of the school's nautical activities, expects the Tabor Boy's hook will then be down in Marion within eight weeks from the time of her departure. Edward A. Farnell Jr., of Woonsocket, R. I., Tabor senior, will be the mate. The rest of the student crew will stand watch and watch to man the ship.

More than 65 per cent of the 394 men graduating this year from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration have already found employment, according to an announcement from the Dean's office this morning. Dean Wallace B. Donham, in giving out the "news" of the school's success, said: "An increasing number of inquiries regarding the school and its graduates and definite openings have been brought to his attention during the last month."

Many of the remaining group of unemployed graduates are returning to the Pacific Coast or the middle West before undertaking to look for positions. These will receive considerable help from the school in directing their search.

Of the already placed, 53 are going into manufacturing, about half into marketing and half into production; 27 have jobs in department or chain stores; 38 are entering finance, some in commercial banks, the rest in investment banks; 8 are working for insurance companies; 7 enter public accounting and four advertising agencies. The rest are scattered into teaching, public utilities, journalism, real estate, transportation and miscellaneous endeavors.

## School of Business Places 65 P. C. of Class

Saltonstall Prize Won  
By Sullivan at Harvard

Donal Mark Sullivan '33, of Boston, has won the Endicott Peabody Saltonstall Prize at Harvard. It was announced this morning at University Hall. Sullivan is a graduate of the Boston Public Latin School and last Thursday received his bachelor's degree at Harvard with honors.

The Saltonstall Prize of \$250 was established in 1926 by friends of Endicott Saltonstall, A. B. '94, LL. B. '97, and is awarded annually by the Deans of Harvard College and the Harvard Law School "to that Senior in Harvard College who shall be considered to be best fitted, by intellect, character, and physique, to be influenced by Saltonstall's example and in turn to influence others."

In addition to the prize, the winner also receives a published account of the life and services of Mr. Saltonstall.

## Work on Tanker Rushed

Work is being rushed on a steel twin-screw motor tanker at the yard of the General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston, building for the Union Tanker Corporation. Schedule calls for completion in about four weeks. Capacity of the new craft will be 330,000 gallons of oil. Two Diesel engines of 600 horsepower each will drive it.

## New England Conservatory To Grant Master's Degrees

The era of music listeners is fast waning, according to officials of the New England Conservatory of Music who today announce that in looking forward to a revival in musical education they are preparing greater opportunities for those who are leaving the ranks of listeners and becoming participants.

Students enrolling in September for the 62nd year will have for the first time, opportunity to obtain a master's degree in music. Officials report that in the last 30 years inquiries for teachers and musicians have been received. Throughout New England, especially, schools which dropped the study of music from their curriculums under reduced budgets, are replacing teachers formerly let go when no funds were available to keep them. "The last three years with their sacrificial demand of material things, seem to have awakened afresh a greater appreciation of those artistic expressions that minister to the cultural and spiritual needs of humanity."

## Boston Gets Mexican Sisal

For the first time in several years, Mexican sisal is being brought to Boston. Formerly it was re-shipped at this port to Plymouth to be manufactured into binder twine and rope, but with dredging of a channel and increasing shipping facilities, the steamers began going direct to Plymouth. Now the Norwegian motorship Rio from Progresso, with 7315 bales of sisal, is due in Boston next Thursday.

## Poking Her Nose Toward Inland Port



SCHOONER TABOR BOY OFF FOR CHICAGO

## Laurel Week Opens With Annual Tour To View Blossoms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORONOCO, Mass., June 24—Recognition of a new and rapidly growing interest in the "open spaces" of the Commonwealth was voiced last night at a dinner of the Westfield River Parkway Association formally opening the annual Laurel Week of western Massachusetts.

Mr. Samuel A. York, conservation commissioner, declared that the State is definitely "going places" with a new program of opening state forests to public use.

The association adopted a resolution urging that part of whatever grants may be available under the Industrial Recovery Act be used for the improvement of roadsides, and proposing that part of the services of the Citizens' Conservation Corps be used to clear brush and timber away from highways wherever such work will improve natural scenic beauty.

Allen T. Treadway said that such work was legitimate under the terms of the act and added that he made a similar proposal in letters to Mr. Robert Fechner, director of Conservation Corps activities.

Another resolution adopted urged that the planting and protection of laurel on public highways be undertaken by the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Works and private individuals.

The annual Laurel Tour started this morning at Strathmore Inn in this village and proceeded through Granville, Chester, Middlefield, Hinsdale, Worthington, Huntington and back to Westfield, covering more than 100 miles of roads whose banks are lined with laurel at the height of its bloom.

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## Canadian and U.S. Friendly Relation Praised at Duke

Should Serve as Example  
to Entire World, Bishop  
Hughes Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 24—Relations that exist between the United States and Canada were cited as an example of the feeling of brotherhood which should govern international intercourse throughout the world, by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., addressing the Duke Institute of International Relations.

"Though the proximity of markets, kinship, and natural rivalries afford every opportunity for strained relationships," he said, "and though a 3000-mile border separates the two people, never has there been a cannon fired since the Revolution."

"Our history shows that there have been eight instances of major difficulties with Canada, but in every case there has been a bloodless settlement. This is the best evidence of the right sort of internationalism. It should be continued as an example for the nations of the earth."

"We love no other people more than we do our neighbors to the north," Bishop Hughes declared. "While there have been differences," he admitted, "these have been settled through orderly processes rather than warfare. We should be careful to refrain from criticism of another's country unless it is friendly and constructive and will do good."

Bishop Hughes' address concluded a series of four. While he mentioned dangers that might arise from internationalism's overemphasis, he advocated a balance in the presentation and conception of nationalism and internationalism to obviate these. He made an earnest and effective argument in defense of intense patriotic feeling and nationalism, replying to many current claims that the sense of national feeling may be a detrimental force against world peace. While he recognized the breadth and value of internationalism, he asserted that it should not deprive patriotism of its right. There should be a happy medium, he declared.

Listening-in on Bishop Hughes' address were many members of the Duke School for Pastors, which has been in progress here for some time, and is being largely attended by ministers from many sections.

Members of the clergy have shown marked interest in all lectures designed to promote peace among the nations and bring about better international understanding.

## Roads Valued at \$22,019,284.974

WASHINGTON, June 24—The railroads have an aggregate value of approximately \$22,019,284.974 on basis of key valuation figures released by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## Masons of World Will Honor Those In Massachusetts

To Attend Observance of  
Grand Lodge Bicentennial

Representatives of Masonic lodges in Scotland, England, Queensland and Brazil are arriving in Boston today to attend the bicentennial observance of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In addition to the European delegations, Canadian lodges and at least 25 American grand lodges will be represented at the ceremonies, which open tomorrow at the Old North Church and continue through Wednesday.

It was just 200 years ago that Mr. Henry Price established the St. John's Grand Lodge under authority of the Grand Lodge of England. Today, elaborate plans have been completed to memorialize that important event in Masonic annals by Mr. Curtis Chipman of Cambridge, Grand Master.

Initial services at the Old North Church will be held at 3 p. m., tomorrow, in a setting which links closely the history of this country with that of the Masonic Fraternity. Paul Revere, who waited for the signal lanterns to be shown from the belfry of the church steeple, was an early Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

A meeting of a Masonic lodge in the early eighteenth century is portrayed in dramatic form in "An Eighteenth Century Lodge," which is to be given in the Boston Masonic Temple tomorrow evening. The modern exemplification of the third degree is to be rendered Monday at 3 p. m., by St. John's Lodge, oldest regularly constituted lodge in this country, in the Boston Temple.

Tuesday is to be devoted to a pilgrimage to the Masonic Home in Charlton and Juniper Hall in Shrewsbury, the group going from Boston in specially chartered buses. That evening, a formal dinner will be given by the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts at the Copley-Plaza.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge is to be held at the Masonic Temple at 3 p. m. Wednesday, for reception of guests. That evening, a mass meeting of Master Masons will be held at the Boston Arena, at 8 p. m., during which addresses will be made by Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master, and other leading authorities on Masonry.

Invitations have been sent to the Grand Masters of every jurisdiction in the world that are recognized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to attend the series of ceremonies in connection with this observance.

## Musicians Keep Old Head

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Mr. Joseph N. Weber of New York was re-elected president of the American Federation of Musicians yesterday for the thirty-fourth time. He was first chosen at the Federation meeting in Milwaukee in 1899. Also re-elected were Mr. Charles L. Bagley, Los Angeles, vice-president; Mr. William J. Kernwood, Newark, N. J., secretary, and Mr. Harry E. Brenton, Boston, treasurer.

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## House Passes Bill For Part Payments On Real Estate Tax

Partial payments on local real estate taxes are permitted under the terms of a bill passed to engrossment by the Massachusetts House yesterday.

The House also passed to be engrossed a bill designed to prevent fraudulent nominations. Under its provisions a person nominated for any state, city or town office may file objection to an "apparent nomination" for the same office which he believes to be of a fictitious person or that the true name of the person has not been used. The State Ballot Law Commission is then directed to examine the case and if the objection is sustained it shall declare the "apparent nomination" vacated.

With Senator Henry Parkman of Boston dissenting, the Senate Ways and Means Committee reported a bill for a bond issue of \$15,000,000 to help towns and cities in financial straits. The measure is a substitute for a bond issue of \$30,000,000 and a 6 per cent tax on the dividends of domestic corporations. The tax clause does not appear in the new bill.

Characterizing the buying of tax titles on real estate from towns and cities as a "racket" because it means holding the title to the property and imposing exorbitant charges on the real home owner when he is again in a position to take over his property, Mr. James E. Hogan, a representative from Somerville, appealed to mayors and selectmen in the metropolitan district to suspend the sale of tax titles to property.

Governor Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed the bill filed on petition of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston which provides for the licensing of clubs selling food or beverage.

## Aviation School to Open At Mississippi College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A school of aviation, said to be one of but four in American colleges, has been approved for Mississippi State College, Starkville, next session.

The state board of trustees for the university and colleges approved the project at a session here and announced that two courses would be offered, one in commercial aviation to be under the school of business administration, the other in aeronautical engineering in connection with the engineering school.

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## Women's Progress In Business Told At Zonta Meeting

Formation of Clubs in  
Japan, Germany and Aus-  
tralia Also Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 24.—American business and professional women, members of Zonta International, in convention here, today, heard of progress being made in organizing women in similar walks of life in other lands as part of their association.

Clubs are in formation in Japan, where Baroness Ishimoto, Japanese feminist, is its leader; in Zurich, Frankfurt and Leipzig, Germany, and in Melbourne, Australia, according to a report by Mrs. Nina Broderick, Price of New York City, international relations chairman.

New officers elected this morning included women in diverse lines of work. Miss Cora E. MacKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., the new president, is secretary-treasurer of a company manufacturing food delicacies and half-owner of the concern. The first vice-president, Miss Winifred Hughes, of Syracuse, N. Y., edits an alumni magazine for Syracuse University.

Mrs. Florence S. Bell, re-elected second vice-president, is a Montreal lawyer, and vice-president for Canada for the National Association of Women Lawyers (American). Women executives in industries were chosen to fill the two remaining offices.

Miss Dora E. Neun of Rochester, N. Y., is secretary and assistant manager of a concern manufacturing paper containers. Miss Elizabeth Armstrong of Cleveland has taken a place in the masculine field of iron foundry work, being secretary-treasurer of the Smith-Armstrong Forge Company.

Progress in "the greatest of the fine arts, that of living together," was the primary achievement of Zonta International during the past year, said Miss MacKenzie, the new president, in her address to the convention.

Proposals to extend Zonta activities to include exchange scholarships for young women in this country and abroad were made during business sessions in a report by Mrs. Flora Taylor Young, of Chicago, international service chairman.

## Elected to Presidency Of Zonta International

MISS CORA E. MACKENZIE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bachrach

MISS CORA E. MACKENZIE

## Motion Pictures

Dreiser Cinematized

A screen dramatization that actually pleased the novelist is on view at the Metropolitan Theater this week, in Mr. Theodore Dreiser's "Jennie Gerhardt," produced by Paramount.

"It is an excellent improvisation upon my theme and is very moving," Mr. Dreiser is quoted as saying. "The picture has caught the spirit of the novel." Well, perhaps an improvisation is as near as any screen version can get to the original. And it catches the spirit of the novel, what more can be expected? Although Mr. Dreiser "would some day like to see a book interpreted on the screen exactly as it was written." A noble experiment, indeed.

"Jennie Gerhardt" is moving—a serious, slow-paced screen drama. Miss Sylvia Sydney in the title role helps the effect of retardando by her habit of pausing and looking dumb for long seconds before replying to a question. This may be in the mood of the character. She plays sympathetically the unfortunate girl and forlorn woman, victimized by an irregular love.

Mr. Donald Cook clearly defines the motivation of Lester Kane's part in the play—a man of good family who hesitates to marry a servant and yet in long years of association comes genuinely to love her. Mr. Walter Walker is Lester's stern father, and Miss Mary Astor, who becomes Mrs. Lester Kane, brings a bright note to the few scenes of life by her appearance.

The mounting and old-fashioned costumes are interesting. Photography without trickery. The production is ably directed by Mr. Marion Gering. We should say there is not a false note in the picture. It is very serious and sincere. Not for children.

One More Unfortunate  
"Midnight Mary," at Loew's State Theater, features Miss Loretta Young as a girl whose unfortunate start in life leads her into a labyrinth of difficulties and out again, through her own intrinsic fitness, into the security of marriage.

A not particularly new touch, but an effective one, is the presentation of the drama between a prologue and epilogue in the clerk's room of a courthouse. As Mary is waiting for the jury's verdict on her trial for murder, she reviews her past life as it is called to mind from the year dates labeled on the great bound books of court annals. The action is well knit and the denouement.

## Boston Extends Its 'Welcome' To 10,000 Rotarians

"Welcome, Rotarians!" This is Boston's greeting to 10,000 visiting members of Rotary International assembling here for the twenty-fourth annual convention which opens its five-day session on Monday.

In hotel lobbies and railroad terminals, in restaurants and shop windows, blue banners bearing the significant cogwheel carry Boston's hearty welcome.

Members are arriving by thousands. From Canada to Argentina, from Chicago to Manchuria, and other widely scattered places, governors from 94 Rotary districts, and executives are coming to Boston to review activities of the last fiscal year and outline a new year's course.

The presence of this vast gathering of the world's representative business and professional men typifies the progress of the organization that has been rotating around its fundamental objective—"Service above self"—for a quarter of a century.

Each community organization is a link in the chain which comprises Rotary International. Their objective is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; high ethical standards in business and professions, and to advance good will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

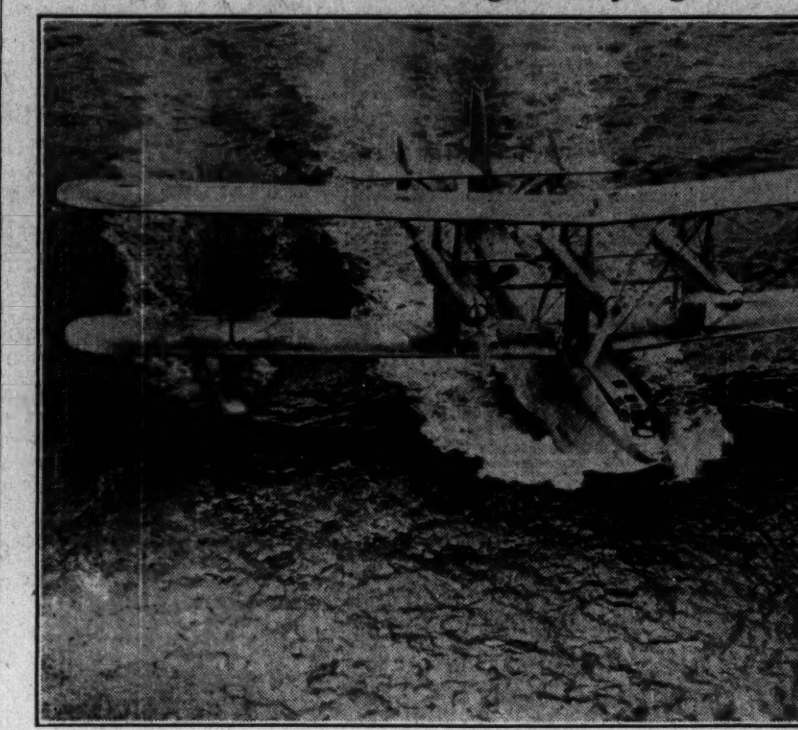
Rotary International serves to encourage, assist and supervise Rotary clubs and is a clearing house for the study of their problems and standardization of their practices. It consists of nearly 3000 clubs with an approximate membership of 147,000 Rotarians.

Delegates start registering at Mechanics Building tomorrow morning. Among those coming from other countries is a group arriving in the Cunard Line steamer Carinthia tomorrow afternoon. The Carinthia sailed from the Channel ports with more than 100 Rotary members throughout England bound for the convention here.

The first plenary session opens in Mechanics Building Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Robert E. Huen of Richmond, Ind., chairman of the convention committee, will call the assembly to order. Governor Joseph B. Ely and Mr. Joseph McGrath, acting Mayor of Boston, will extend official greetings from the Commonwealth and City. Mr. Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico, president of Rotary International, will deliver his formal report. Mr. Paul P. Harris of Chicago, president emeritus and founder of the organization, will deliver a brief message. Mr. Wilfrid Andrews of Birmingham, England, a director, will speak on "Why We Are Here."

Late afternoon meetings of delegates from various countries will be held. International Fellowship Evening will conclude Monday's activities. This occasion has been planned as "New England's Welcome to World Rotary." There will be a band concert, entertainment and dancing at Mechanics Building and House of Friendship in Exhibition Hall.

## Britain's Largest Flying Boat



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Taking part in the air pageant this week-end is this huge bomber, which will be one of some 200 planes joining in the maneuvers. Coming in the middle of the World Economic Conference activities, many members of the conference are attending the pageant. Royalty will be represented by the Prince of Wales and King Feisal of Iraq, who is now visiting England. The pageant is to display a number of novelties in flying stunts, mainly of a military order.

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Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., June 25-26. Admission free. Open days 9 to 5, except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sunday, June 25, 10 to 5. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Willard collection of English silver; woodcuts in miniature; fifteenth century illuminated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable's "English Landscape"; reproductions of works of Holbein and Hans Holbein the Younger. By Mr. Edward Gardner Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sunday, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kallio, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Charles Despiau, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daubigny, and others. Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kallio, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Charles Despiau, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daubigny, and others.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days, 10 to 5, except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sunday, June 25, 10 to 5. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Willard collection of English silver; woodcuts in miniature; fifteenth century illuminated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable's "English Landscape"; reproductions of works of Holbein and Hans Holbein the Younger. By Mr. Edward Gardner Holmes.

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## Week-End Pop Concerts

Tonight  
"Blue White" March.....Schmidt  
"Il Trovatore".....Verdi  
Londonderry Air  
Arranged by Sir Hamilton Harty  
Caucasian Sketches, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff  
"Carnival of Animals".....Saint-Saens  
(Piano solo: J. J. Saunders)  
Leo Litten  
Fourth Symphony: Finale, Tchaikovsky  
"Etudina".....Waltz.....Waldteufel  
"Song of India".....Rimsky-Korsakoff  
"Franklin D. Roosevelt," March.....Woodin

Sunday Night  
"Tannhauser"—Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg.....Wagner  
"Triton and Isolde"—Prelude and Love-Deeds.....Wagner  
"Dances".....Wagner  
"Die Meistersinger"—Prelude.....Wagner  
Violoncello Concerto in A minor.....Saint-Saens  
Soloist: Jean Bedetti  
Ritualistic Indian Dance.....Hadley  
Andante Cantabile, from "String Quartet, Op. 11".....Tchaikovsky  
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky

of living in decency and comfort," the regulations also throw around the worker on these federal aid projects protection against the practice of contractors of forcing all their laborers to buy supplies from his commissary where a week's salary is often used up in advance.

It is expected similar regulations will be promulgated with all other allocations of funds under the \$3,300,000 program.

Texas Leads Beneficiaries  
Texas led the list of beneficiaries under the road fund allotment with \$24,244,024. New York came second with \$22,330,101 and Pennsylvania third with \$18,891,004. Massachusetts is to receive \$6,597,100.

The War Department's program provides for a large-scale reconditioning of barracks coupled with small-scale construction work scattered throughout 225 different army posts and national cemeteries. The program would provide work in 45 different states and territories, and supplement the efforts of the National Recovery Administration to increase employment.

Lumber Code Under Way  
NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Mr. E. R. Plunkett of New Rochelle, N. Y., was elected president yesterday of the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, organized to prepare a trade code under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Mr. Jerome Farrell of Walton, N. Y., was elected vice-president, and Mr. A. B. Recknagel of Albany acting secretary.

## Boston Schools Graduate Nearly 15,000 Students

With nearly 15,000 students graduating, Boston schools held their closing exercises yesterday. Members of the school committee and other officials presented diplomas.

In Boston Latin School, Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools and former headmaster of Latin School, presented diplomas to the graduating class. The first presentation of the Patrick T. Campbell medal, gift of the class of 1907, was made to Joseph M. Foley, president of the graduating class, while Joseph F. Kelley was awarded the memorial cup as the best all-around boy at the school in studies and sports. The Francis Gardner Scholarship was won by Saul G. Cohen.

A class of 255 received diplomas at the twenty-sixth annual exercises at the Boston High School of Commerce. The class gift, a sketch of President Roosevelt, was presented by the class president, Edward T. Cady. At the Mechanic Arts High School an exhibition of shop work and drawings followed the closing exercises at which Franklin medals were awarded to George G. Paulson, Gilbert C. Chin, Paul B. Doran, and Frank A. Harrington. The Washington and Franklin medal was awarded to John Andrews.

## BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library, Pocket sizes. Set of thirty, postpaid \$1.00. Crayon marking set 25 cents. THE PERFECT MARKER Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Think of it! You can buy a new standard Remington Portable Typewriter for but 10¢ a day. Standard keyboard. Small and capital letters. Beautiful finish. Carrying case included free. Exceptional money-making opportunities. Write today. Send me how I can get 1 new Remington typewriter on my special 7-day free trial offer for just 10¢ a day. Remington Typewriter Co., Dept. T-4, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Operas in English  
Plays (Cleveland Play House)  
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Summer Schools  
300 Program Events  
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Address: THE ST. ELMO • THE CAR • THE LEBANON  
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## Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, followed by showers in the late afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.  
Maine: Partly cloudy, followed by showers Sunday in the South portion and in north portion late tonight or Sunday; slightly cooler on the coast tonight.  
New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, followed by showers in south portion Sunday and in north portion late tonight or Sunday; and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

Official Temperatures  
All Times Eastern Daylight Saving  
Atlantic City, 78 B. Montreal, 66 B.  
Boston, 78 B. New Orleans, 78 B.  
Buffalo, 68 B. New York, 70 B.  
Chicago, 68 B. Norfolk, Va., 74 B.  
Charlotte, 82 B. North Platte, 64 B.  
Cincinnati, 72 B. Philadelphia, 72 B.  
Cleveland, 72 B. Phoenix, 74 B.  
Denver, 68 B. Pittsburgh, 74 B.  
Detroit, 68 B. St. Louis, 74 B.  
Hartford, 68 B. Raleigh, 74 B.  
Honolulu, 74 B. St. Paul, 74 B.  
Los Angeles, 74 B. Salt Lake City, 62 B.  
Miami, 74 B. San Francisco, 64 B.  
Jacksonville, 74 B. San Pedro, 64 B.  
Kansas City, 68 B. Seattle, 68 B.  
Key West, 74 B. Tampa, 74 B.  
Los Angeles, 74 B. Washington, 72 B.  
Memphis, 74 B. Wichita, 68 B.  
Miami, 74 B. Winston-Salem, 68 B.

## States Get Millions For New Highways

(Continued from Page 1)  
funds, the public works board also made public a schedule of regulations controlling conditions for labor on the projects which is said to assure labor greater protection than ever before provided in the United States.

In addition to a 30-hour maximum work week, and a wage that will give every worker "a standard

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# The Home Forum

## The Pleasant Magic of Mushrooming

IT IS a long time since I went out in the dawn after the mushrooms. A very long time indeed. But, then, one must admit that sorry torpor which assails the adult in his examination of the barely awakened world, and his foolish reluctance to forsake the known enchantment of his bed for what seems to him cold clonings in search of fungi.

So it is a long time since I went out after the mushrooms. But one of these days when the dawn is right, and the company good, and enthusiasm is whetted, I must go out after them again. A leaden June dawn, or September when the early hours are wrapped in mist and the colors of warm fulfillment—that is the time I shall choose.

We all used to go mushrooming—all the children, that is—and Peters, the gardener, who knew where to find them, and a big and mysterious greybeard known gloriously as "Poachin' Joe." Beneath the proud banner of this betraying name he wreaked happy havoc, and wore toward the world an attitude of delightful self-complacency. To us he was the finest figure in the countryside, even when he pursued the pacifist and thoroughly legal occupation of coming mushrooming with us.

Peters, on evenings before mushrooming days, would roll his eyes over the heavens and announce for our delight: "It'll be a grand morning—?" There was always the hesitation and the question mark after this proclamation. And well we knew what it meant. Then, "Coming, young 'uns!" Peters would assuamably, and we would deluge him with showers of shrill approval.

The alarm clock was carefully set at five-thirty, and at its peremptory demand we hurried to the window to inspect the dawn. The sky would be like a curved sheet of aluminum, and the garden full of wide quietness, except in the shrubbery where the bird choir cleared their throats in readiness for the day. Thick shoes for mushrooming, and galoshes over them, and two jerseys each, at the express command of parents. And then the slow tiptoe down the stairs and into the hall brim-filled with twilight, with the grandfather clock sullenly protesting in its dark corner. And the sense of being alone, and the dawn awake, not only in the house which stretched so silently around, but in the whole of our little world.

The front door creaked open and, with fingers to lips, we clicked it quietly home again. Those early mornings smelled of dew and cold clover. The windows were threaded splendidly with the early mist's moisture, and the garden stretched ahead, gigantic in the strange light. There would be the silvered meshes of gossamer, dew-strung, thrown over the glistening lawn, and all

about the lawn the wide beds of half-closed flowers, each petal head soaking in liquid crystal. And maybe a large blackbird flitting over the wet grass, and rising to fly, yammering, into the shrubbery; and the turf sodden underfoot, and the first yellow scythes of sunlight running in flood over all the green.

There was something a little awe-inspiring in the emptiness of those early mornings. We talked in whispers as we carried our baskets through the wicket gate and into the lane. And it was a real relief to hear the clear crunching of feet, and to see, approaching us, gigantic in the dawn, the comfortable bulks of Peters and "Poachin' Joe." Then it was a case of marching gloriously in their company, possessing the whole world, as we made for that engaging objective, Ten Acre Meadow.

The sun would be well up, and the hedges pouring green fragrance, and the grassy swaths in the fields bright with dew and the full blue of the day stitched through with bird music. In the Ten Acre Meadow the cattle, deep in dew and thin trails of low mist, turned to stare as we climbed the weather-smoothed stile and followed the broad back of Peters. He knew where the mushrooms were. He always knew. And there, right enough, they were, awaiting treasure, strewn like sugared domes about the green, button-like some of them, others blowy and overburdened with goodness, reeling on their soft stalks. And they were ours for the taking.

They came up sweetly with a pleasant clean resistance, their parabol shapes bouncing into our baskets, their rich purple underbills glowing in the pride of their integrity. There was pert enticement in those manna-like domes which had appeared with such abruptness during the darkness. And there was, for us, the added charm that their wealth could only be acquired in the few hours of early morning. Just where was the thrill of gooseberries, currants, raspberries and strawberries which might be picked at morning, noon, or night? Where the mysterious and magical properties of such temporal and earth-bound fruit? Where, indeed? With mushrooms it was different, for the ones we picked had an empyrean splendor not shared by other growing things.

It was jovous labor working against the sun. For, as "Poachin' Joe" took great pains to inform us, if the sun rested upon a mushroom for more than ten minutes, then that mushroom would withdraw itself with a noisy plop to the underworld. The meadow was elm-girdled, and the shade a mighty spread. But, as we picked with feverish pleasure, gnawing the sustaining apples provided by Peters, the warmth of the day began to numb the air, and the shadows drew in upon themselves, and bees began to thread the morning with wild spirals of sound. And the clumps of delicious treasure thinned and disappeared, one by one. The farm lads came to milk the cattle, driving them through the green pasture with clear cries. The poultry from the farm set up their eager clamor, and a little wind of wakefulness stirred and fluttered through the leaves.

Then it was all over. All over, that is to say, save for the triumphant walk home through a living sparkle of morning. Every one awaking, all animals and birds awaking, but we had been before them all. Proof? They wanted proof? Then here it was, piled enticingly within our baskets. The swifts rushed screaming from the upper corridors; somewhere a horse clopped on a flinty road, and the birds joined in their efforts to play us. And when we arrived, we saw our parents frowningly seeing about baths, and when we invaded the kitchen to watch cook throw our elfin forage into the pan to make a breakfast more delicious than any other, then was our cup of joyful pride full.

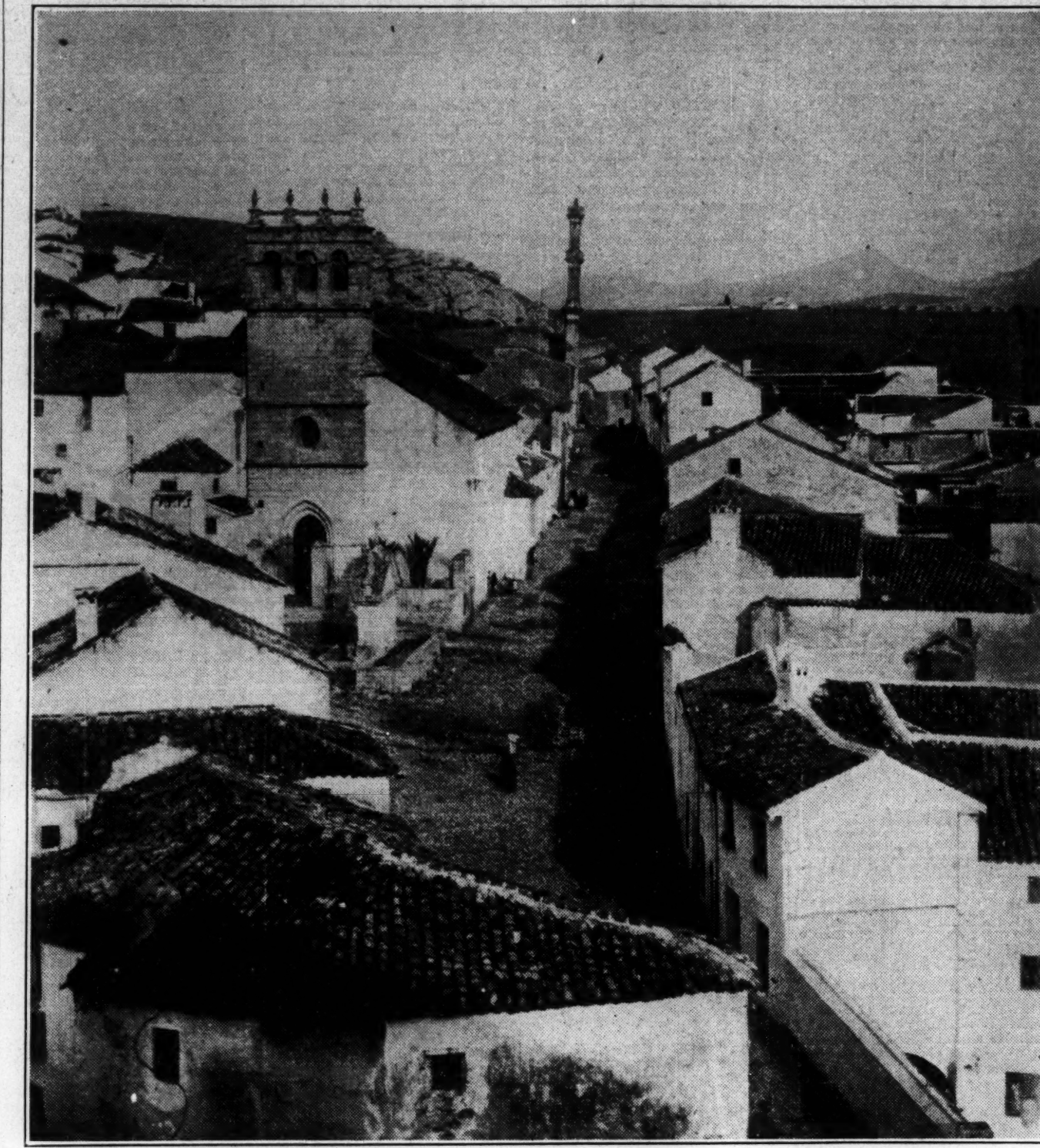
## Two Horses and a Traveller

I rode some ten thousand miles in two and a half years. From Argentina I came north, over cold, barren sixteen thousand-foot ranges; then down into steamy jungles across the isthmus of Panama, up through Central America and Mexico, and so to the United States.

I reached Washington with the same two horses with which I started—ponies that were fifteen and sixteen years old when my ride began. Remote from cities and seaports—far from white men's haunts—ran much of my lonely trail. One night camp might be pitched far from any human habitation; again, I ate and slept with ancient Indian tribes in stone villages older than the Incas.

The two horses given to me by Dr. Solanet were "Mancha," who was at the time sixteen years old, and "Gato," who was fifteen. They had formed the property of a Patagonian Indian Chief named Lempihuch ("I have feathers") and were the wildest of the wild. To break them in had been a task that taxed the powers of several of the best "domadores" for some time, and even when I took them over they were far from tame. I may state that even now (at twenty-two years of age) after a journey of over ten thousand miles, Mancha will not allow anyone except myself to saddle him. These two animals had, a very even when I took them over, to the estancia (estate) with a troop from Patagonia and had performed a road march of over a thousand miles, in the course of which they had lived on what they could find, which was not much.

To a European horse-lover they would appear, to put it mildly, curious. Mancha is red, with heavy irregular splashes of white; white face and stockings. In the United States and in England this color is sometimes called "pinto," or "pale." Gato is more or less of a coffee color, a sort of a cross between a bay and a dun, or what the Ameri-



A Street in Old Ronda, Spain

## Summer Night

Now there is water silver in its falling  
At the day's end, and rising of the breeze,  
The closing flowers, the thrush's low, sweet calling.

Wind over grasses, brushing through the trees,  
Gently the earth now wraps itself in dreaming.

Shadow and stillness creep across the land,  
Beyond the garden night-shade white is gleaming.

Then forms are blurred, the last pale outlines faded,  
The moon a silver swan rides through the sky.

Purple the dusk as lotus buds are shaded,  
Across the heavens stars like lilies lie.

And dark is here—a cooling, gracious shadow,  
While sleep comes flooding slow across the meadow.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

## Aandeligt Perspektiv

OVERSETTELSEN af Artiklen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HILKEN aabenbarende Oplevelse er det dog ikke underligt at naa op til en eller anden højliggende Plads og derfra betragte kendte Genstande i Forhold til de større Omgivelser! Hvor ens Begreber dog bliver rettede, hvor trivielt viser sig dog det at være, som for synets betydningsfuld, og hvor inspirerende er dog det videre Udsyn! Naar man svæver over Jorden i en Flyvemaskine, kan man for Eksempel se ned paa nydelige tavlede Marker, lige, hvide Landeveje og grønt-omkransede Strømme. Fra dette fordelagtige Udsigtspunkt er Sceneriet i Orden og i Fred; Forstyrrelse og Uorden ses ikke.

I Almindelighed lader Mennesker deres Tanker dvæle ved Bekymringer, og jo mere de ser paa dem, des større synes den at blive. Ved stadiet at betragte det onde kommer de til at antage det som uundgaaeligt. For deres forvængede Syn synes Synd naturligt, Sygdom synes normal og Fattigdom uundgaaelig. Idet Mennesker tror, at de lever i Materie, og antager de fysiske Sansers Vidnesbyrd som det, det synes at være, finder de, at det mentale Landskab er fuldt af Disharmoni; Illusioner synes virkelige, og Skygger bliver forvekslede med Substans. Dette forvængede Syn er skyld i al den Sygdom, Synd og Bekymring, som Menneskeskegten nogen Sinde har oplevet. Derfor behøver Mænd og Kvinder i Særlhed at opnaa et friere, ophøjet, mentalt Synspunkt, hvorfra de kan undersøge deres Liv, deres Bevegrunde, Ønsker, Tanker og Handlinger for at kunne se sig selv i et sandere Perspektiv end det, som kun de fysiske Sanser nogen Sinde kan give.

Digteren Burns sukkede efter den Evne til at se os selv "som andre ser os." Hvad vi virkelig behøver er at se os selv, som Gud ser os. Gud ser aandeligt, for Han er Aand; Han ser sandfærdigt, for Han er Sandheden; Han ser kærligt, for Han er Kærligheden. Gud har skabt det sande Univers, som er aandeligt, og hvori der findes alle gode og fuldkomne Gaver. Kærlighed, Tro, Haab, Mod, Frihed, Sundhed, Hellighed, Harmoni er dets Substans. Faderens Hjerter glæder sig ved at betragte dets sande, som er sunde, og det aandelige Univers. Han tilbragte Timer med kun at forene sig med Gud, idet han styrede sin aandelige Erkendelse af Guds Godhed, Nærværelse og Magt. Denne aandelige Vision blev saa straalende manifesteret i alt, hvad han sagde og gjorde, at de af hans Tilhørere og Samhørige, som var modtagelige, følte deres Tanker og Liv ophøjede, rensede og helbrejede derved. Ved at løfte deres Tanker fra materielle Begreber til et mere aandeligt Synspunkt satte han dem i Stand til at se en Del af den Himmel og den se en Jord. Det var denne Tilværelsens sande Ide, som Jesus ejede, der helbrejede de spalskede, de lamme, de blinde, de døve; som rensede Synderne for de falske Begreber og dyriske Lidenskaber, og oprejste de døde. Kristus Jesus opfyldte Guds Befaling, som Esajas talte om: "Vender eder til mig, og bliver frelst, alle I fra Jordens Ende! Til jeg er Gud og ingen ydermere!"

Christian Science (Kristen Videnskab) forklarer Mesterens Fremgangsmaade. Den viser, at menneskelig Disharmoni i alle dens Former bliver helbrejdet ved Sandheden, som luter og aandeliggør den menneskelige Tanke. Dodelige maa opgive den falske Følelse af Selvet ved at lære Gud at kende; de maa rejse sig over Materien, vende sig bort fra de Forestillinger, der binder dem, og se, sandheden som Gud ser. Lærebogen i Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" af Mary Baker Eddy fremstiller Sindsets Videnskab saa fuldstændigt, saa enkelt, og saa detaljeret, at Kristi Jesu underfulde Gerninger nu bliver genstand i en saadan Grad, som det ikke har været muligt siden Kristendommens første Dage.

Naar et Sceneri er tegnet ifølge Reglerne for Perspektivtegning, synes Genstandene at blive mindre efterhaanden, som de fjerner sig fra Øjet; parallele Linier synes at mødes i det fjerne, og det Punkt, disse Strømer mød, kaldes i det tekniske Sprog "Forsvindingspunktet." Efterhvert som man gennem Forståelsen af guddommelig Videnskab ser paa Oplevelserne i det menneskelige Liv, forsvinder Sygdom og Synd fra Bevistheden. Saaledes er Vildfarelse bestemt til at naa Forsvindingspunktet og svinde bort i Inteteheden. Gennem Christian Science følger man Gud, det gode, Nærværelse og Fjernheden—ja Inteteheden—af det, der er Ham ulig. I Lyset af Taknemmelighed og uselvsk Tjeneste glæmmer man Modløshed og Depression, Livet faar fornyet Energi, de syge bliver helbrejdet, de trætte og besværede finder Hvile.

Hvor vidunderligt, hvor ophøjet og tillige, hvor virksomt for det gode er dog den aandelige Skabelses Vision! Aandelig Vision giver det eneste sande Perspektiv og maa til Slut opnaaet af alle. I Mrs. Eddys Ord (Science and Health, S. 264): "Den dodelige Tankes ufuldstændige Skabelse maa til Slut give Plads for de herlige Former, som vi underintender i det guddommelige Sinds Kammer, naar det mentale Billede er aandeligt og evigt. Dodelige maa se ud over de forsvindende, endelige Former, hvis de vil opnaa den sande Erkendelse af Tingene. Hvor skal Blikket hvile, undtagen i Sindsets uransagelige Rige?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Spiritual Perspective

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a revealing experience it sometimes is to attain to some elevated position and from there view familiar objects in a larger relationship! How one's concepts are readjusted, how trivial appears that which before seemed important, and how inspiring is the broader vision! Soaring above the earth in an airplane one may look down, for instance, upon neat check-board fields, straight white highways, and green-bordered streams. From this vantage point the scene is one of order and peace; trouble and discord are not apparent.

People commonly allow their thoughts to dwell on trouble, and the more they look at it the larger it seems to grow. Through habitual contemplation of evil they come to accept it as inevitable. To their distorted view, sin appears natural, sickness seems normal, and poverty inescapable. Believing that men live in matter, and accepting at face value the testimony of the physical senses, humanity finds the mental landscape filled with discord; illusions seem real, and shadows are mistaken for substance. This distorted vision accounts for all the sickness, sin, and trouble the human race has ever experienced. Wherefore men and women very much need to gain some detached, elevated mental viewpoint from which to examine their lives, their motives, desires, thoughts, and acts, in order to see themselves in a truer perspective than mere physical sense can ever afford.

The poet Burns sighed for the power to see ourselves "as others see us." What we really need is to see ourselves as God sees us. God sees spiritually, for He is Spirit; He sees truthfully, for He is Truth; He sees lovingly, for He is Love. God has created the real universe, which is spiritual, and wherein are all good and perfect gifts. Love, faith, hope, courage, freedom, health, holiness, harmony, are the substance of it.

## A Train of Thought

Nowhere can I think so happily as in a train. I am not inspired; nothing so uncomfortable as that, I am never seized with a sudden idea for a masterpiece, nor form a sudden plan for some new enterprise. My thoughts are just pleasantly reflective. I think of all the good deeds I have done, and (when these give out) of all the good deeds I am going to do. I look out of the window and say lazily to myself: "How jolly to live there," and a little farther on: "How jolly not to live there." I see a cow, and I wonder what it is like to be me; and perhaps, by this time, we have passed on to a sheep, and I wonder if it is more fun being a sheep. My mind wanders on in a way which would amuse a Pelican, a good deal, but it wanders on quite happily, and the "clankety-clank" of the train adds a very soothing accompaniment. So soothing, indeed, that at any moment I can close my eyes and pass into a pleasant state of sleep.

But this entertainment which my train provides for me is doubly entertaining if it be but the overtone to greater delights. If some magic property which the train possesses—whether it be the motion or the "clankety-clank"—makes me happy even when I am only thinking about a cow, is it any wonder that I am happy in thinking about the delightful new life to which I am travelling? We are going to the Riviera, but I have had no time as yet in which to meditate properly upon that delightful fact. I have been too busy saving up for it, doing work in advance for it, buying clothes for it. Between London and Dover I have been worrying, perhaps, about the crossing; between Dover and Calais my worries have come to a head; but when I step into the train at Calais, then at last I can give myself up with a whole mind to the contemplation of the happy future. —A. A. MILNE, in "If I May." (London: Methuen, New York: Dutton.)

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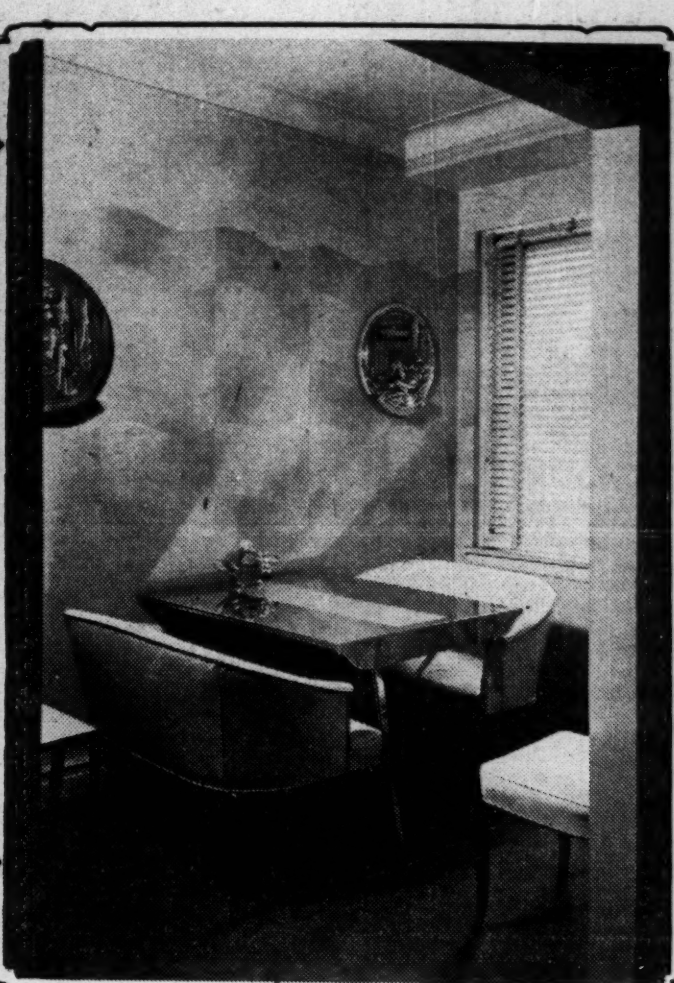
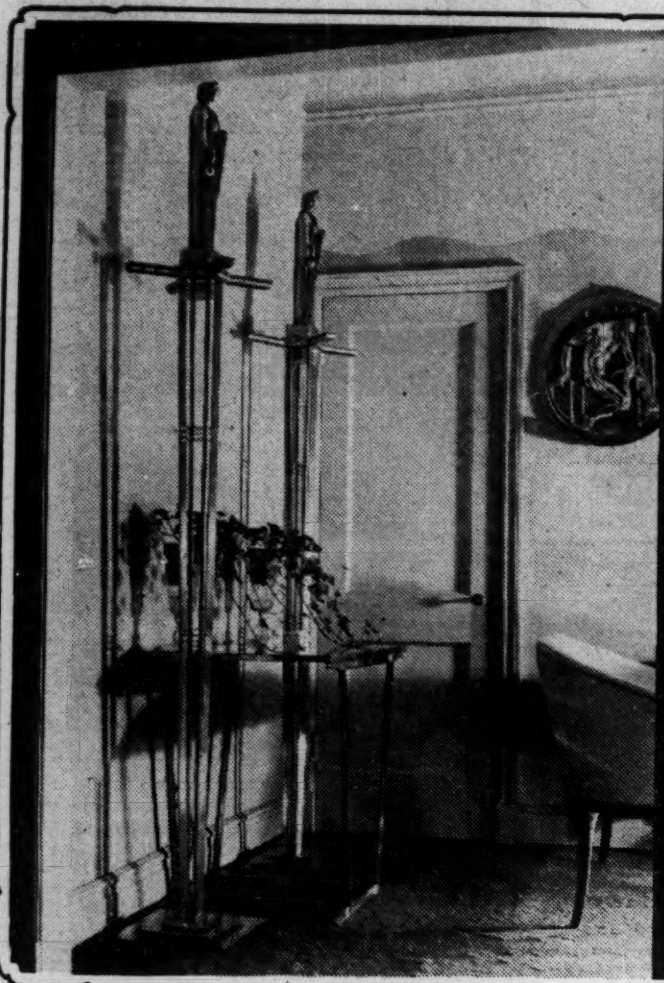
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# Interior Decoration and Antiques



## Their Second Annual Conference

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT SEEMS to be an unprecedented season of conventions here during these early days of the great exposition. The various groups include the most diverse activities, with such extremes noticed in one day's reports as sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a beauty contest for children of five or six years.

The swirling gatherings of those concerned with breaking up of the atom or with permanent waves may be found in the same great hotel. They may even be elbowing each other as they stand in long lines for hours before the room clerk's windows, perhaps to be told at last, as many have been, that their reservations really cannot be honored because others have overstayed. And all this is the hottest and driest June in the city's recorded history.

But this moment, as I write, the wind has changed. It has been coming across the broad sun-baked plains to the westward. Now it blows from the east with a zest that puts white caps on the Lake Michigan 29 floors below and just across the avenue, for this is written in the Monitor's Chicago office. The breeze that has traveled many miles across the water is so deliciously cool that a coat is wanted and so brisk that desk papers are scattered wildly about the room. All this change is in an instant, to the joy of us all and to the particular pride of the resident friends who have been telling us that this happy relief was certain to arrive soon.

**Interior Decorators**

One of the events of the week is the gathering of the American Institute of Interior Decorators for their second annual convention. It has a six-day program with speakers who are among the leaders in several fields of the decorative arts as producers or as distributors. Of the membership of about 500, some 200 are registered, coming from fourteen of the fifteen chapters which

have been formed in states that extend from the east to the west.

The outstanding gathering of the series was the dinner which came on Monday night at which the chief speakers were Mr. Henry G. Dowling, F. R. S. A., F. I. B. D. of London, president of the Institute of British Decorators, and Mr. A. Loomis Harmon, president of the Architectural League, New York.

There is a most cordial relationship between the British institute which was formed some 40 years ago, and the American, now two years old. From the first the elder one has guided the young junior, lending generously its counsel of experience. During this time the presidents of two bodies have been the same, so that their present meeting as host and guest was but the continuance of an intimate friendly relationship.

**Honorary Member**

This was dramatized when Mr. William R. Moore of Chicago, president of the American institute introduced Mr. Dowling, ending with the presentation to him of an honorary membership in the American body. Mr. Dowling's very gracious acceptance was followed by some consideration of the aims and methods which were common to both

A Chicago architect whose firm is credited with many of the finest buildings of that city has himself designed the decorations of his home, portions of two rooms being shown here. The living room, seen in the center photograph, might be termed a symphony in gold and browns. Within this range fall at one extreme the brass of the fireplace frame and its fittings, the frame of the sofa table, the metal of the lamps and the satin cover of the reed-framed armchair. Save in a few minor accents, soft browns are everywhere else—on the walls, in the rugs and

their groups. In closing his remarks Mr. Dowling showed that he had anticipated the American honor, for he had brought from London the British Institute's Honorary Membership to Mr. Moore and a gavel for the use of future officials.

Later sessions of this conference during the following five days had as topics the cooperation between architect and decorator, education, landscape architecture, the future of the decorator's business, problems of the decorator.

These gatherings were addressed by leading decorators, architects and artists from London, New York, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities, with large attendance there.

This youthful organization has developed a strength in its membership and influence in the world of decorative arts which has been far beyond the highest dreams of its originators. Officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Chicago Institute of Art, as well as the leaders in commercial production fields, are cooperating to raise the standards of the interior decoration profession to the highest possible point.

## The Adornment of Bathrooms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON.

IT OFTEN happens that bathrooms in large blocks of flats are so placed as to be deprived of sunshine. Modern invention, however, has come to the rescue, and every bathroom, no matter which way it faces, or what it faces onto, can possess a "sunshine" window. This is gained by the simple use of tubular electric lighting placed behind gold-toned curtains of oil silk fabric. Thus a realistically sunny

effect is obtained which considerably adds to the cheerfulness of the room.

Bathroom curtains are somewhat of a problem on account of the heat and steam to which they are subjected. A new, reversible waterproof fabric, Neolion, does not have to be taken down to be cleaned, but can be sponged or washed over with a damp cloth. It is durable, yet has the appearance, when hung, of an ordinary woven material with a satin finish, and can be gathered, pleated and stitched. It can also be used for the surround of the shower-bath, or as a protection against splashing. Made in a variety of colors, it will tone in with any scheme of decoration.

For those who prefer curtains of a more delicate fabric, but who do not want to add to the laundry bill, there is "Latis Glass." In this the curtain material has previously been hermetically sealed between two sheets of ordinary window glass. The curtain may, if desired, be made of the finest net since it is protected from damp and dust, remains absolutely clean, and never need be washed or renewed.

Frosted glass windows for the bathroom are becoming increasingly attractive, an appropriate design comprising fascinating fish diving in a whirl of air bubbles against a background of decorative shells. Other glass windows are colored to match the decorations, a lovely effect being produced by a conventional design in gold and dull, parchment-like green.

Tiles for the bathroom wall have, in some instances, been superseded by a lining of glass, the tiles being used only for the dado. A scheme of green and black is most effective in conjunction with the glass.

Many new ideas are being put forward for the bathroom floor, but in some instances, been superseded by a lining of glass, the tiles being used only for the dado. A scheme of green and black is most effective in conjunction with the glass.

Since nothing must be left to chance, illuminated mirrors are coming to be more often seen. One of these, the "Halo," has a hinged panel at the back with three electric bulbs, the light being projected through the translucent glass margin surrounding the mirror, illuminating the person in front evenly, and without glare or shadow. An entirely new design in mirror cabinets is the Celma, fitted with a simple device which enables the mirror door to be adjusted in such a way that the right light can be obtained no matter in what position the cabinet is fixed.

## Architect Decorates His Home

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.

ONE is likely to expect the unusual of houses occupied and outfitted by architects or decorators themselves, for this is one place where they can give free rein to their pet ideas and hobbies. The Chicago apartment of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Root—Mr. Root is of that city's architectural firm, Holabird & Root—is not disappointing in this respect.

It is unusual, for instance, to find a living room developed all in one tone, such as that of the light beige flexwood walls here. It is unusual to see a piano covered with the same material, but what an excellent idea it seems! Nor is the use of common brass thresholds or stair treads as a finish for the fireplace opening the sort of thing that is found everywhere throughout the country, but how ingenious and modern is its effect.

Above the fireplace a plaster bas-

relief by the famous Swedish sculptor, Mr. Carl Milles, the original of which is in the Racine County Court House, dominates the room. The satin chair coverings and cushions; two couches, at opposite ends of the room, one covered in a modern rough-weave fabric, the other in velvet; the large center rug and the small one of fur before the fireplace are all of the flexwood color.

The contrasts are found in the decorative accessories, the chief ones being the white Venetian blinds, white candles, lamp shades, and magnolia blossoms, the latter standing against a richly colored old map of Paris. On the piano stands a beautiful green bronze head of a goddess, also by Milles. The note of shining brass is repeated in the highly polished andirons, the lamps and the metal coffee table.

The small dining-room adjoining the living-room is no less interesting and original, as its tones of grey and lavender contrast with the light browns of the living room. A modern cut-out wallpaper scroll in shades of lavender decorates the gray painted walls. The woodwork

## An Old Landmark Preserved

By DOROTHY GRAFELY

Gloucester, Mass.

BUILT so long ago that the exact date of its construction is lost in the haze of early colonial history, the Freeman house at the head of "Little River" in West Gloucester on the Essex Road, once a tavern for those traveling between Gloucester, Essex and Ipswich on the shore road to Newburyport, stands today restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, returned to its function of a "Stagecoach Inn." In structure the old house is remarkably simple. As in most early buildings, one finds a huge six-foot wide chimney in the exact center, dividing the house into two large rooms below stairs and two equally large ones above, each with an open fireplace.

When the inn passed from use as a hostelry to that of a private dwelling, the rooms were plastered and cut into smaller units. The second floor, originally with two large chambers, thus became a tenement of six rooms. The original casement windows also vanished, and the fact of their presence was attested only by the construction about the window frames. Large beams and rafters of oak, freed of a later plastering, now bring back memories of days long past, when stagecoaches would draw up to the old inn.

Despite its simple interior arrangement, the old inn shows on its exterior the skill of early carpenters. Its second story has a slight overhang, with carved pendants marking the ends of its heavy longitudinal supporting beams. These pendants, differently shaped for the lower and the upper stories, accent the overhang.

**The Interior as Restored**

Only a few of the original articles of furniture remain in the old house, the most ambitious being the pine corner cupboard now restocked with pewter of the early period. While it was impossible to obtain pieces originally in the old hostelry, chairs of the Windsor type, including rockers, straight chairs, armchairs, and wing chairs, together with other examples of colonial furniture found in and about Gloucester, have been salvaged and introduced. "It was impossible," says the inn's proprietress and restorer, Mrs. Effie Poole Kaffer, "to find tables sufficiently alike in size and height to furnish the dining rooms, so that we have used reproductions that carry out the old type."

Entering the Stagecoach Inn, one may experience the thrill of sleighing off more than two centuries. Leading up to the door are the original flagstones. Slightly to the left is the old well. Once beyond the threshold one faces abruptly the ancient staircase with its terminal posts resembling in style the pendants under the roof covering. Wood throughout the inn is of oak and pine, the great beams being hewn from oak.

To the left and right of the stairway are the two large dining rooms with their rude raftered ceilings. Yielding to modern needs, reconstruction includes at the rear an addition where modern cooking facilities are provided. The great old fireplace, once used for kitchen purposes, now stand ready for cherry logs. The original ovens are preserved, though not in use, while in one side of the old chimney may be

is also a light lavender, the chairs covered in white leather.

It is lighted in ways one would not expect: a panel of light, with bulbs beneath, in the mirror glass table top and by two tall chromium pedestals topped with miniature models of the giant figure of the goddess Ceres which dominates La Salle Street atop the new Chicago Board of Trade Building. The small projections at the feet of the figures conceal bulbs which throw their light upward.

Two decorative chromium plaques designed by Emil Zettler, lighted from below, serve both as wall decorations and lighting fixtures.

fine old colonial structure. While there are many early houses and shops in the ever-increasing chain of colonial relics restored to public use in the State of Massachusetts, there are few examples of the type of tavern that flourished on our roads in the late 1600's.

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## Cooperating With Architects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WHEN you build your next house you may find it advisable not only to consult the architect, but to find out what the interior decorator thinks about your ideas.

There is promise that future houses will be the result of greater cooperation between the architect and the decorator. This was brought out in one of the sessions of the second annual conference of the American Institute of Interior Decorators, held at the Drake Hotel, here, June 19 to 25.

It is somewhat disconcerting to the owner, after his house is all finished, to find that the decorator wants many changes made, it was pointed out. Take the radiator, for instance, or the light plugs. If the decorator finds that these do not fit in with his scheme he may want them moved.

If the decorator had been consulted before the plans were made, perhaps some agreement could have been worked out between the architect and decorator and less trouble accrued to the owner.

Much progress, it is claimed, has been made in the last few years toward this working together of decorator with architect. Whereas some three years ago a gulf apparently separated the two professions now, in many instances, it is found they are working side by side. Some architects have established interior decoration departments in their offices.

But before decorators attempt to make too many changes in lowering cornices and altering other special

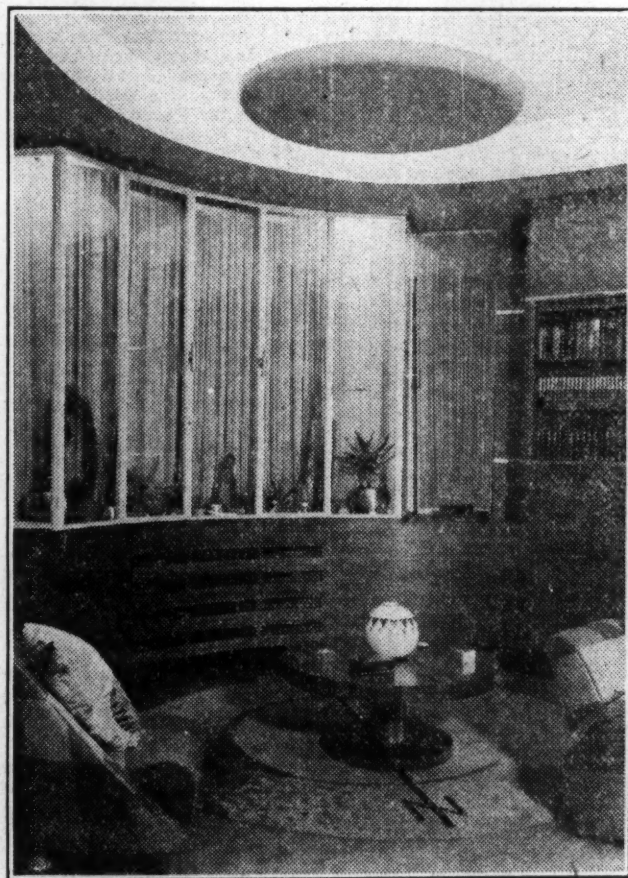
plans of the architect the warning was given that the decorators first be sure that they know something about architecture. To this end it was urged that greater education is necessary and that progress has already been made in this direction.

For the first time, it was announced, a new course is added to the curriculum of an American university called "Interior Architecture and Decoration" which gives fundamental technical training in both architecture and decoration. Courses in architectural drawing and design are offered and instruction is given in the use of furniture in relation to architectural background. At the completion of the four-year course the student is awarded a degree of Bachelor of Arts in interior decoration.

Speaking of the education of the decorator, Mr. Henry G. Dowling, president of the Institute of British Decorators, told the American decorators something of the methods and aims of the British organization which has been in existence since 1899.

"Like your own," he said, "the British Institute stands for excellent service of the public and seeks to do this by attaching right importance to good design and craftsmanship. It insists that a thorough training in design and architecture is absolutely essential to the would-be decorator. This is in addition to a knowledge of materials, a study of color and a very high standard of general knowledge, particularly of history of public affairs and the requirements of the modern home."

The British Institute, he said, was organized by people who had a definite interest in the cultural side of the craft with a love of decoration for its own sake and a sound knowledge of its theory and practice. Entrance to the institute by examination is a recent development and means a building up of a membership of tested quality.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Cecil Studios, Ltd., London  
A library or living room may have its own greenhouse sector, the needed warmth being supplied by a typical home radiator. Here is one which is installed in a Bell More Flat, Hampstead, Eng.

## A Greenhouse Indoors

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON.

A CHARMING suggestion, especially for anyone whose home is in town, is a miniature greenhouse. This new idea has recently been adopted for modern interiors in London and can generally be installed without much difficulty in one of the windows.

An example is illustrated from a flat in Bell More, Hampstead, which has recently been decorated by Mr. Raymond McGrath. This small greenhouse, or plant bay, is in one of the windows of the sitting room. The adjacent walls are paneled with Australian walnut, with furnishing appropriately modern in character. The outside windows are closely curtained, and there is an inner window, or series of glazed doors. The object of a greenhouse such

as this is to enable the owner to keep a small collection of tropical plants and to watch their luxuriant blossoms gradually unfolding.

It is necessary, of course, for the plants to be kept at a suitable, even temperature; and in the example illustrated, artificial heating is provided by a radiator beneath the window, which also warms the room. An alternative method is to have electric heaters installed in the base and sides of the greenhouse. In any case, it and the room can both be warmed by whatever form of heating is adopted.

In town flats where there is little or no garden, a miniature greenhouse is particularly appreciated, for if one includes a sufficiently varied selection of plants there can be a constant succession of blossoms.

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## Financial: Market Quotations

## Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Light Trading  
And Irregular  
Price ChangesOne of Dullest Saturday  
Stock Markets Since  
Upswing Began

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—A rather weak stock market loafed in the shadows of uncertainties today until the last half hour of trading when a mild rally set in which lifted some of the leaders fractionally to more than a point.

It was one of the dullest Saturdays of the recent upswing. The close was steady for firm transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares. The dollar moved narrowly in foreign exchange markets, but gains proved a sustaining factor by getting up to new high levels for the year.

Wheat, oats and rye were up a cent or more a bushel. Cotton advanced 40 to 45 cents a bale. Bar silver eased 1/2 cent an ounce to 34 1/2 cents.

Moderate gains were made by American Gas, United States Industrial Alcohol, International Harvester, National Steel, General Electric, Celanese, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel, Case, National Distillers, Chrysler, General Motors, Crown Cork, American Woolen, Western Union and New York Central.

Several large blocks of General Motors and General Electric came out at small advances. A rather heavy tone was displayed by American Telephone & Electric, Allied Chemical and Lackawanna.

The report of freight carloadings for the week ended June 17, which showed the highest total for any week this year, and an increase of 13.4 per cent over the like 1932 period, was pleasant reading for followers of the carrier stocks. Loadings for the week aggregated 587,931 cars, an increase of 23,385 over the preceding week, or 69,533 above the last year's total.

Price movements in the bond market were rather irregular today, with the principal advances in the secondary rail group.

There were a few minor losses in the carrier list, but demand was sufficiently broad, in spite of the rapid advance in previous sessions, to carry certain issues into new high ground. Some loans of Baltimore and Ohio, Santa Fe, Delaware and Hudson and New York Central gained a point or more. Moderate declines occurred in certain obligations of the Missouri Pacific and Allegheny Corporation.

A few high grade and secondary utilities rose a point or more. Detroit Edison and Kansas Gas & Electric appeared to be in good demand. In the consumer utility division prices were generally firm.

Some of the recent industrial leaders were under moderate pressure and yielded slightly. B. F. Goodrich Company 6 1/2s and Phillips Petroleum 5 1/2s reflected this trend. Goodrich 5s hardened fractionally. U. S. Governments were turned over within small swings and ruled firm throughout the session. The price trend was mixed in the foreign list with French issues showing some recovery of recent losses.

Best Activity In  
Four Years Shown  
By Cotton Mills

NEW YORK, June 23—Domestic cotton mill activity is still trending upward and is at its highest level in four years, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. "During the first part of June," says the Exchange Service, "cotton mills ran at about 116, average rate in 1922-1927 equals 100, as against 109 in May, 58 in June last year, 83 two years ago, 77 three years ago, and 110 four years ago."

"The current rate of cotton mill activity is twice as large as a year ago, and is the highest since May, 1929, when business activity reached its peak just prior to the beginning of the depression. The rate of increase in cotton mill activity is less than that in general manufacturing activity, but it will be remembered that, prior to the bank holiday, cotton mill activity was relatively high, with general manufacturing activity at a low ebb. At the present high rate mill activity is on a season consumption basis of about 7,500,000 bales."

Privately Financed  
Building Operations

Privately financed building operations contracted for in 37 eastern states during May and the first half of June reached a total of \$30,238,900, compared with \$102,478,000 in the two full months of May and June last year, according to the Architectural Record.

Private contracts in May this year amounted to \$53,487,500, which was only a fraction of 1 per cent of the figure for May, 1932, whereas the first 15 days in June had a total of \$44,751,400, compared with \$48,806,000 for the entire month of June, 1932. The figures are those of the P. W. Dodge Corporation.

## Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We think the market yesterday gave substantial proof of its ability to break away from the influence of foreign exchange movements, as outlined in our recent advice. Hence with the recent wide fluctuations in sterling seemingly removed as an important influence on trading conditions, we would expect the market to resume a more normal course, and feel that a base for a further rise has been prepared.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The thing to keep in mind is the main trend, with business coming as fast as it will, we hold firmly to the belief that decidedly higher levels will be reached before earnings resulting from such business improvement will have been fully discounted.

Elmer B. Bright & Co., Boston: For the time being, the London Conference exerts a preponderant influence on the market, and news from that city seems likely to dominate the movements of securities in the near future.

| 1933 Range Div. |  | 1932 Range Div. |  | 1931 Range Div. |  | 1930 Range Div. |  | 1929 Range Div. |  | 1928 Range Div. |  | 1927 Range Div. |  | 1926 Range Div. |  | 1925 Range Div. |  | 1924 Range Div. |  | 1923 Range Div. |  | 1922 Range Div. |  | 1921 Range Div. |  | 1920 Range Div. |  | 1919 Range Div. |  | 1918 Range Div. |  | 1917 Range Div. |  | 1916 Range Div. |  | 1915 Range Div. |  | 1914 Range Div. |  | 1913 Range Div. |  | 1912 Range Div. |  | 1911 Range Div. |  | 1910 Range Div. |  | 1909 Range Div. |  | 1908 Range Div. |  | 1907 Range Div. |  | 1906 Range Div. |  | 1905 Range Div. |  | 1904 Range Div. |  | 1903 Range Div. |  | 1902 Range Div. |  | 1901 Range Div. |  | 1900 Range Div. |  | 1899 Range Div. |  | 1898 Range Div. |  | 1897 Range Div. |  | 1896 Range Div. |  | 1895 Range Div. |  | 1894 Range Div. |  | 1893 Range Div. |  | 1892 Range Div. |  | 1891 Range Div. |  | 1890 Range Div. |  | 1889 Range Div. |  | 1888 Range Div. |  | 1887 Range Div. |  | 1886 Range 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## Financial: News and Comment

New High Prices  
In Wheat Caused  
By Crop OutlookInflation and Routine  
News in the Background  
as Values Soar

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, June 24.—Reports on both winter wheat and the North-west crop outlook gave material help to bulls in wheat, and prices advanced to new high levels for the crop this week.

Crop news was the main feature, overshadowing all other factors in the situation. Inflation and routine news features were pushed into the background with the accumulation of evidence that winter wheat has suffered even more than supposed, and advice indicating that the prospect for even an average crop has vanished in our northwest.

Western Canada also has been hard hit, while European reports, despite the reluctance of importers abroad to take wheat, show that western Europe will be much less independent of the rest of the wheat world the coming season.

**Heat Waves Severe**  
The severity of the heat waves during June is attested now by the flood of damage reports coming in from the spring wheat country. The spring wheat had a late start, grew rapidly in May, and faded under the record breaking heat of June with drought adding to the troubles of the growers.

In winter wheat the June heat waves added the finishing touches to what amounts to crop troubles, resulting in a great deal of light weight wheat which results from the premature ripening of the crop. The Kansas city market has led recent advances in wheat.

Recent private forecasts now indicate a winter wheat crop of about 335,000,000 bushels, possibly no more than 200,000,000 bushels of spring wheat. This would make a total crop of 535,000,000 bushels which is far below usual domestic requirements, and takes the sting out of the big carryover. July is usually the month when spring wheat suffers most, and the hazards of the late growing season are still to be encountered.

Some encouragement to buyers was given by late London reports saying that prospects were good, that the leading wheat export countries would join in curtailing acreage, possibly by as much as 15 per cent. This would tend to offset the effect of present large surplus stocks, especially in North America.

**Oat Market Strong**  
Oats have developed into a big market, with prices the highest in a long time. The oats crop apparently has been hit worse than any other crop, with conditions in many sections still unfavorable. Corn has been strong but there appears to be more question as to how much damage has been done. The only thing sure is that the crop is off to an extremely late start, and consequently more susceptible to damage during July and August.

Crop news has supported the inflation program as a bull influence in a way that was not deemed possible a few months ago. Now the crop is the major feature in the situation.

Routine news in regard to statistics and cash trade developments has been more bearish than for some time past, receipts of all grains having been heavy, but the crop news has been so sensational that these features have been overshadowed.

**Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.**  
LONDON, June 24.—Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., preliminary statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows profit of £2,375,677 after making full provision for all royalties and taxes due the Persian government under current settlement. After providing £1,071,123 for depreciation, preference capital, £230,829 for extra depreciation, £52,501 new issue expenses and allocation of £200,000 to debenture reserve fund directors decided to declare a common dividend of 7½ per cent, less tax, and carry forward £47,259 to next account.

**Triborough Bridge Loan Sought**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—Triborough Bridge Authority has applied to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for a loan of \$35,000,000 to grant of an amount equal to one-third of cost of labor and materials involved in construction of the proposed bridge.

**Percy G. Crocker & Co.**  
Established 1910  
Member Boston Stock Exchange  
Investment orders executed in all markets.  
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**W. B. Badger & Company**  
Commercial Furniture  
32 Franklin Street, Boston

**Medford Savings Bank**  
29 High St., Branch 442 Salem St.  
Medford, Massachusetts  
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1  
Deposits Received by Mail  
64 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Mail Order House  
Increases Wages

**Special from Monitor Financial Bureau**  
New York, June 24.—The National Bellas Hess, Inc., announced today that the company has advanced the wages of all employees 5 to 10 per cent. He also said that approximately 200 employees have been added to the payroll of the company to handle the increased orders being received from the farm population of the country.

Tin Countries To  
Foster Research  
And DevelopmentUnited States Committee  
to Cooperate With In-  
ternational Council

**Special from Monitor Financial Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—An important new development in the world-wide organization of the tin industry was announced Thursday in London and New York. Two parallel lines of activity—research and development, planned on a world-wide scale—have been set on foot with a view to opening up new markets and consolidating existing markets for tin.

The governments of the five principal tin-producing countries of the world—Malaya, Bolivia, Dutch East Indies, Nigeria and Siam—are cooperating in this step, the first of its kind in history.

Under the auspices of this league of tin-producing nations, the International Tin Committee, composed of official delegates of the governments concerned, has been regulating production in order to restore an equitable and stable price level and has created smooth working cooperation between hundreds of different tin-producing units.

A body known as the Tin Research and Development Council has now been organized by the International Tin Committee and will operate under a director of research and a director of development.

The Research Department has already set on foot an investigation into all of the most pressing problems concerning the tin industry, with the cooperation of the distinguished scientists from universities and industrial laboratories in England, the United States and Germany.

**Pope Heads American Committee**  
In this country the "United States Tin Research and Development Committee" has been set up by the American Tin Trade Association to work in close cooperation with the International Tin Research and Development Council. Members of the American committee include J. E. Pope, chairman of Pope Trading Corporation; A. B. Hall, of the National Lead Company; G. A. Bishop, of the American Tin Co.; M. W. Tullihill, of Tullihill & Co., Inc.; and L. J. Tavenner, United States representative of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

**Revenue Freight Loadings for Week Again Increased**  
WASHINGTON, June 24.—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 17 were 587,931 cars, an increase of 23,385 over the preceding week and 69,533 more than in the corresponding week last year. All commodities except less than carload merchandise increased over 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loadings were 229,516 cars, an increase of 11,393 over the preceding week and 21,038 over 1932, less than carload merchandise 168,530 an increase of 534 over the preceding week but 7289 under last year; grain and grain products 38,147, increase 2230 over the preceding week, 12,352 over last year and 5376 more than in the corresponding week of 1931; forest products 25,520, increase 1168 over the week before and 8380 over 1932; coal 12,266, increase 2293 and 7976; coal 93,604, increase 5680 and 24,999; coal 4898, increase 458 and 1957; and livestock 15,450, a decrease of 351 under the week before, but 50 cars over the like week last year.

**American Cotton Forwardings**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 340,000 bales this week, compared with 317,000 last year, and 25,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1932. The corresponding period of last season.

**Atlas Corp.-Reliance Int.**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—Atlas Corporation in a letter to holders of Class A common stock of Reliance International Corporation offers to redeem the stock of Atlas common for each A common share of Reliance until close of business July 6.

**Wood Cutters to Resume**  
PORT ARTHUR, Ont., June 24.—Following the 16-day strike for higher wages, Thursday district pulp wood cutters decided to accept offers of employers. More than 2000 workers were affected. Employment offices were swamped with men eager to get work in the woods.

**World Silver Production**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—World silver production in 1932 was 2,204,000 fine ounces, as increased from 2,074,000 in 1931, says the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output in the United States last year was slightly under April, totaling 1,000,000 ounces compared with 1,007,000.

**Ward Baking Corporation Profit**  
Ward Baking Corporation reports for the 22 week ending June 1, 1933, net profit of \$76,327 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal to 29 cents a share on the 261,008 shares of 1 per cent preferred. This compares with net profit of \$409,032 or \$1.47 a share on 277,033 shares of preferred in the like 25 weeks of 1932.

**Competition From India**  
The competition started in 1928 when India was put on a gold standard. The gold reserve needed to support the new standard was much more than

Marked Upswing  
Is Developing In  
Canadian TradeForeign and Domestic  
Business Up—Commodity  
and Security Prices Rise

**Special from Monitor Financial Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—The favorable business reaction throughout Canada, which characterized April, has extended into May and June, there having been a marked upswing in the volume and tone of trade, both foreign and domestic, in the level of commodity and security prices, and in the extent of general employment, says the Bank of Montreal in its current review of Canadian trade and business conditions.

"The betterment has not reached all industries, and improvement in some is not yet very pronounced. It is, however, a great gain in itself to have the long-continued fall in prices and production arrested and the plus replace the minus sign in statistical comparisons."

"The price level, which is the key to so much in the current economic situation, rose in the case of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics wholesale index from 65.4 in April to 66.9 in May," the bank continues. "The rise was principally in grains, livestock, cotton, wool, copper, lead, tin, zinc, silver and other raw materials."

"What followed an erratic course, on levels higher than in April, in 1932. There was an abrupt rise followed by recession in four prices, with unsettling effects upon trade."

"An advance in cotton was ascribed to unfavorable crop reports, buying activity in United States textile mills, and inflationary measures. Copper was very firm, with offerings slow in coming forward at prices averaging a cent a pound higher. Silver prices have received a fillip under continued speculative buying and later by repercussions from proceedings of the Economic Conference."

Offsetting features were declines in iron and iron products, and in certain chemicals. Summing up for the more important group indexes: total materials went up in price from 53.3 to 56.2; total Canadian farm products from 41.1 to 46.9; producers' goods from 60.7 to 63.9; and total manufactured commodities from 69.7 to 70.8."

**Second Quarter Rise Expected By Tide Water Oil Co.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Tide Water Associated Oil Company is likely to show in the second quarter a marked improvement over the first, when there was a net loss of \$1,238,728 after all deductions, it was indicated by W. F. Humphrey, new president, following a recent board meeting of Associated Oil Company. It is his opinion that the California Oil Company is somewhat better than that in the East, and that competitive conditions are less severe.

Respecting general policies of Tide Water Associated and its subsidiary, Mr. Humphrey makes it plain that no material changes will be made. He will retain the presidency of Associated Oil Company, and will in all probability divide his time between the east and west coasts.

In regard to the position of Mission Securities Company as largest stockholder of Tide Water Associated, Mr. Humphrey indicated that no change had been made in this position, although some relief had been given by Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) in respect to contract payments during the depression.

Mission Securities Company is the owner of 1,078,123 shares of Tide Water Associated common, purchased by Standard of New Jersey in May, 1930, at a contract price of \$21.47 a share, on which an original payment of \$7,715,767 was made.

The company was organized by a group connected with Tide Water Associated interests to absorb this stock, which is approximately 19 per cent of the 5,611,040 shares of Tide Water Associated common outstanding in the hands of the public.

**Wage Rise Announced By Robin Hood Mills**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
MONTREAL, June 24.—Robin Hood Mills Limited, well known milling company with offices and mills from coast to coast announced that effective July 1, salaries will be advanced 10 per cent owing to improvement in conditions.

Returning from western Canada, Mr. Charles Ritz, general manager, stated that it is several years since he saw crops looking as well as they do now. Business during the last 60 days has shown improvement in both the domestic and export markets. There is no doubt the general advance in commodity prices will shortly be reflected in a retail way," he said.

**New England Public Service**  
AUGUSTA, Maine, June 24.—New England Public Service Company reports a net increase of 20.7 per cent in power output for the week ended June 17 over the corresponding week of 1932. This is within 1.3 per cent of its comparative 1931 output for the same period. The system's increase reflects gains made in each of its major operating groups in northern New England, ranging from 12 to 41 per cent, and marks the ninth consecutive week in which gains have been recorded over the year before.

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NEW YORK, June 24.—World silver production in 1932 was 2,204,000 fine ounces, as increased from 2,074,000 in 1931, says the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output in the United States last year was slightly under April, totaling 1,000,000 ounces compared with 1,007,000.

Broadened Sweep of Trade  
Astonishing Most HopefulRising Activity in All Lines Unmindful of Seasonal  
Factors—Employment Gaining—Pay Increases  
Impressive—Consumer Demand Expands

**Special from Monitor Financial Bureau**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—The broadened sweep of trade which is now progressing is eliciting astonishment from even hardened veterans of industry, as the sustained strength of the upswing has passed boldly beyond the most hopeful expectations. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says in its current observations of business conditions.

In its steady climb to higher ground, business activity has been insensitive to seasonal factors as well as to the recurrent extraneous developments which ordinarily would have weakened its force.

**Pay Rises Numerous**  
Even more impressive have been the pay rises announced this week by manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, refrigerators, automobile accessories, tires, rubber goods, steel products, lead pencils, pens, hosiery, upholstery fabrics and draperies. Dun & Bradstreet says wages also were reported to have advanced by the limestone industry, cotton mills in the South and zinc and lead smelters.

Another advance in steel ingot output has brought the current rate to the highest touched since April, 1931, while the seventh successive weekly increase puts electric power production close to the 1931 level.

**Best Activity Since 1931**  
Loadings of revenue freight are at the year's high and are extending beyond the 1932 line which started their course. The thirteenth consecutive gain in the weekly Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, carried the index up to 62.8 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, the highest level reached since the week of Dec. 30, 1931. This brings the current figure 42.1 per cent above the all-time low of March 22, and represents an increase of 20 per cent from the position occupied a year ago.

It is reported that consumer buying also has been spurred by the widespread advertising of retailers

the Indian Treasury possessed, and it was proposed to obtain the metal by selling excess silver held in the reserve against paper currency and buying gold with the proceeds. But this was not the only Indian source of excess silver. More excess silver was expected to flow back to the Treasury out of the so-called "retained" rupees acquired by the Indian population during the prosperous war and post-war years. Moreover, the hope was entertained that eventually the Indian people would use more rupees instead of silver in their daily transactions and establish and use banks for their savings, instead of putting and keeping these savings in silver ornaments. In other words, India was to be transformed from a sink into a mine. No wonder the industry throughout the world was perturbed. Silver prices fell 10 per cent in 1926. The decline heralded the first sales, which began in 1926, totaling about 75,000 ounces. This is how silver prices on ounce responded during this period:

1926 ..... \$62  
1927 ..... 58  
1928 ..... 56  
1929 ..... 52  
1930 ..... 38  
1931 ..... 29  
1932 ..... 28

The fact that silver anticipated the procession of all commodities downhill beginning in 1929 is often regarded as cause and effect. Such a conclusion would probably be paying too great a compliment to silver. The price decline in respect of the white metal came from special causes, and none of them, it would appear, was more important than Indian selling.

**War Debts**  
The brusque note to France on the war debts is certainly not a sign that the perennial war debt problem is nearer a solution. Even those who once felt that the United States Government was "quite right" in insisting on separate treatment of the war debts are wondering whether the yardstick is entirely sound to measure different treatment. They noted, for instance, that the Finnish Minister, on being told that the United States Government would be glad to discuss revision with Finland, said that he would prefer to take his vacation. Why not? Finland would probably come to an agreement much less generous than those which, if there are any agreements, will have to be accorded to less willing debtors. Would the Finnish agreement be readjusted accordingly? There is no guarantee from past experience. Finland was the first debtor to send a debt-funding mission to Washington. Its agreement allows of average interest payments of 3.2 per cent, as does the agreement that Britain negotiated soon after. Both countries had reason enough to regret their promptitude when they read subsequent agreements. For France agreed to pay only 1.6 per cent, and Italy only 0.4 per cent. It would seem the wiser course to reverse the procedure and start negotiations with the debtors who got the most favorable terms in the funding arrangements and base general policy on what they will now pay. The alternative is a total collapse of the war debt structure.

**California Crude Oil Shipments Are Still on Increase**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LOS ANGELES, June 24.—Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the California area have continued to increase during recent weeks, according to records of the Harbor Department.

The Standard Oil Company (Calif.) is reported to have doubled the number of tankers in active service and has chartered three others. In addition, construction has been started upon two more tankers to handle the increased business.

Construction of the new vessels, each to be 500 feet long, will bring the fleet to a total of 15 tankers engaged in intercoastal oil trade. A few months ago the company had only four tankers calling at the harbor, while eight now carry gasoline to Marcus Hook, Penna., and four more carry crude oil to the same area.

**New York City Gas Companies to Be Heard**  
NEW YORK, June 24.—The Public Service Commission has ordered gas companies in New York City to appear before the commission on June 30 as part of its investigation into the rate of utility companies for purpose of fixing temporary emergency rates.

The companies included in the commission's order are Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, Brooklyn Union Gas Company, Consolidated Gas of New York, New York & Queens Gas Company, Northern Union Gas Company, New York & Richmond Gas Company, Standard Gas Light Company, New Amsterdam Gas Co., Central Union Gas Company and Astoria Light, Heat & Power.

**Motor Wheel Corp.**  
DETROIT, June 24.—Current quarter's earnings of Motor Wheel Corporation will be affected, the company reported for the first quarter this year, with the result that the first six months will show a profit. Operations crossed the profit line in April for the first time in 15 months, resulted in net earnings of \$108,000 in May.

**98 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS**  
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK  
Harvard Square, Cambridge  
DEPOSIT BY MAIL  
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

Ford Motor Co.  
Balance Sheet Shows Changes

Indicates Loss for 1932 of \$79,000,000—Items Written Down

The Ford Motor Company has filed its final balance sheet with Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations Henry F. Long, which reveals some important changes as compared with the tentative statement filed about June 1 in New Hampshire.

Profit and loss surplus in the balance sheet filed Friday stands at \$580,440,603, compared with \$655,302,247, a reduction of \$74,861,644. In addition reserves have declined from \$10,938,870 to \$6,552,646, or by \$4,386,224. The sum of these two reductions is \$79,247,890, or \$459 a share on the stock.

Total assets in the Massachusetts statement are more than \$500,000,000 smaller than in the New Hampshire account. Evidently, after the filing with the New Hampshire authorities the company wrote down a number of items, viz.: real estate by about \$40,000,000; machinery and equipment by about \$15,000,000 and inventory by about \$5,000,000.

The balance sheet dated Dec. 31, 1932, as filed in Massachusetts, compared with the previous statement as follows:

| Assets:                 | Dec. 31, '32  | Dec. 31, '31  |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Real estate             | \$157,688,318 | \$198,387,668 |
| Machinery and equipment | 168,008,132   | 173,601,315   |
| Inventory               | 58,344,341    | 64,884,691    |
| Cash                    | 303,650,430   | 372,483,103   |
| Debtors                 | 5,909,690     | 1,972,498     |
| Total                   | 634,297,922   | 723,329,715   |

Liabilities:

|                    | Dec. 31, '32 | Dec. 31, '31 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Accounts payable   | 17,264,500   | 17,364,500   |
| Reserves           | 30,000,154   | 38,224,208   |
| Reserves           | 6,552,646    | 10,938,870   |
| Profits and losses | 580,440,603  | 655,302,247  |
| Total              | 634,297,922  | 723,329,715  |

"Includes notes and accounts receivable, securities, patent rights, trade marks, etc. The items in which the balance sheet was separated was as of Feb. 28, 1932, when cash accounted for over half the total of the grouped items."

Indicated loss for last year of \$79,247,890, or \$459 a share, compares with indicated loss of \$53,588,000 in 1931, with indicated profit of \$44,480,823 in 1930, or \$267 a share, and indicated profits of \$81,797,861, or \$473 a share, in 1929.

The figures do not take into account any dividends that may have been paid to the three owners of the business, Henry Ford, Mrs. Ford and Edsel B. Ford.

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**Kings County Lighting Company**  
already is charging temporary gas rates fixed by the commission pending determination of the rate proceedings now in progress.

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CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK  
Harvard Square, Cambridge  
DEPOSIT BY MAIL  
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

Railroad Earnings  
Big Gains in May

**By the Associated Press**  
New York, June 24.—NET operating income of the first 12 railroads to report May earnings was \$9,777,000, compared with \$4,862,000 in May, 1932, an increase of 101 per cent, but a decrease of 17.6 per cent from the figure of two years ago. Gross earnings of these roads did not quite measure up to May, 1932, aggregating \$15,920,000, compared with \$16,280,000, a decrease of six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The big market closed 15 to 20 cents lower than last week, with packing sows 25 cents off. Heavy receipts and depressed fresh pork market caused the lower trend on hogs. The late top was \$4.80 with bulk good to choice 210-250 pounds, \$4.50 to \$4.60; 200-275 pounds, \$4.25 to \$4.50; 160-200 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.50; light lights mainly \$4 downward; good pigs \$3.00 to \$3.25. Most packing sows \$3.65 to \$3.90; smooth lightweights, \$4.00 to \$4.10; extremely heavy kind, \$3.65 down.

Fat lambs declined early in the week but closed about steady with last week, while yearlings sold strong to 25 cents higher and slaughter ewes steady. Good to choice active ewes, \$7.25 to \$7.50; lambs sold late at \$7.25 to \$7.50; a few \$7.85, top of the week. Bucks brought \$6.25 to \$6.50 and throwouts \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Clipped California lambs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50; Idaho rangers \$7.75, and Oregon \$7.65. Fed yearlings averaging 75 to 92 pounds brought \$5.75 to \$6.50. Fat native ewes sold largely at \$2.00 to \$3.00.

**Trade Index For New England Rises Sharply During May**  
The New England Council index of general business in New England, which reached a low point 50.2 in March, registered two of the largest advances in its history in April and May.

From the March level the index moved up to 62.4 in April and 74.1 in May. This is 18.1 points above May, 1932, and is the highest point the index has reached since September, 1931.

Every component of the index has shown improvement since March. Steel ingot production, carloadings and power production registered small advances in both April and May. Shoe production, wool consumption and cotton consumption have shown the most pronounced improvement and have been the major influences in the upward movement of the composite index.

**Uganda Records Large Increase In Export Trade**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
NAIROBI, Uganda.—Large increases in exports are recorded by Uganda for the year 1932 as compared with 1931. Maize, salt, timber, tin ore, raw cotton, seed cotton, sisal, groundnuts, sheepskins, elephant ivory and gold are all in the plus column.

Gold production rose from 69 to 569 ounces. The value of tin ore increased by £22,000, raw cotton by £80,000, sisal by £29,000 and groundnuts by £14,000. Increases in the various products totaled over £280,000 and decreases only £14,826.

**Orders Increase Sharply For Ludlum Steel Co.**  
H. G. Battchell, president of Ludlum Steel Co., reports that orders received by the company in the first 20 days of June amounted to \$287,490 compared with \$127,101 in the like period of May and with \$111,189 in the first 20 days of June, 1932. This was an increase of 126 per cent over the May period and of 159 per cent over the first 20 days of June, 1932. Shipments were \$194,877, compared with \$159,623 in the May period and \$101,744 in June period of 1932 increases, respectively, of 22 per cent and 92 per cent.

E. B. Cleburne, president of Wallingford Steel Co., was elected a director.

**Have you considered the possibilities of the SEVERN VALLEY?**  
Build in the Severn Valley. The Severn Valley is a beautiful area of rolling hills and valleys, with all the raw materials and labor you require. It is a most desirable area for building, with all the facilities for building, including electricity, coal and gas, and a specially low assessment-giving working conditions.

**RIVER SEVERN DEVELOPMENT ASSN.**  
16 Bridge St., Broad St., Birmingham, Eng.

Trade in Chicago  
Livestock Market  
Decidedly UnevenCattle Closed Up After  
Showing Losses—Hogs  
Lower—Lambs Steady

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, June 24.—Livestock markets were decidedly irregular this week, each day witnessing a decline or advance in the various departments. Cattle closed higher after showing losses early in the week, while fat lambs were practically unchanged, and hogs ruled lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly good and choice fed steers and yearlings closed 15-25 cents higher than a week ago, while lower grades ruled steady to strong, although common grassy kinds were weak to 25 cents lower in line with the 15-25 cent downturn in replacement cattle. Fed long yearlings made \$7, with a part load \$7.10, while best weighty bullocks earned \$6.75, and medium weights \$6.90.

Most heavy steers turned at \$5.50 to \$6.50, with rough but fat 1650-1800 pound averages \$5.15 to \$5.50. Better grade yearling heifers advanced 25-40 cents, lower grades holding about steady. Choice yearling heifers topped at \$5. Beef cows held steady to 25 cents lower, grassy offerings showing most decline. Weighty sausage bulls sold mainly at \$3.25-\$3.40, strong to 10 cents higher than a week ago. Vealers advanced 50 cents, bulked at \$5-85.



# Progress in Education

## Results of Summer Camp

### Particular Reasons for Sending the Boy or Girl

By A CAMP MOTHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN you decide to send your child to camp, it is usually with some special aim in view, some particular result for the child which you expect his summer in camp to accomplish. Quite often it is a tangible outcome, such as a normal physical development, or tennis or horsemanship. In my own case, I selected a certain camp for my boy because it specialized in water sports which I was determined to have him master, since most of his seven years had been spent in the Southwest where swimming is not a major sport. However, my three years as a Camp Mother, as well as the experience of my own child, have proven to me that the greatest results which camps accomplish for your children are intangible, rather than tangible ones. The children come into camp on

## Pamphleteering, a Respectability

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago  
"PAMPHLETEERING has again become respectable." This is the comment of Mr. Carl H. Midam, secretary of the American Library Association, on a new trend in adult education. He points with approval to the stacks of small booklets of serious information which have recently come to his shelves. It is encouraging, he thinks, to see that the material gathered by experts with a view to throwing light on current problems is now going out to the public in an inexpensive, simple form that it can use, instead of being put only into learned volumes to gather dust.

The new school of pamphleteering has a distinguished purpose, to quote the University of Chicago Press, a leader in the publication of these slim booklets of serious education. Their object is "not to propagandize any one point of view but to promote more real information about things that are important." The pamphlets are intended "to promote accurate, authentic information upon which the individual may build an intelligent participation in the affairs of his world."

Titles of the library of booklets published by this press give some notion of their practical nature. Five "Public Policy Pamphlets" are subtitled as follows: "Balancing the Budget," "The Economics of Technology," "Unemployment," "Inflation," "War Debts," and "Deflation and Capital Levy."

Mr. Harry D. Gidson, professor of economics at the university and editor of the series, explaining its purpose, wrote: "Frequently the scholarly journals give no attention at all to temporary interest, while the ordinary magazines can print little but superficial comment. The rôle of the university, as he sees it, is to make available to the public whatever special training and information it may have at its disposal. In the knowledge of the war debt problem to make a brief 34-page presentation for the uninitiated."

The radio has helped shape the new type of pamphlet. Other series published by the University of Chicago Press are actually reprints of radio lectures given under auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. A series of 24 is called "You and Your Government." Another, of 16, is entitled, "The Economic World Today." A third, sponsored by the American Bar Association, is called "The Lawyer and the Public." All of these publications include lists of books which are recommended to those who wish to plow deeper in the field to which the pamphlet introduces them.

Mr. Midam said he thought the new pamphlet material, making expert knowledge available at small cost, would prove stimulating to government. The working for better, those civic groups pamphlets offer much helpful material in this field. Mr. Midam praised especially several publications of the National Advisory Council on Radio mentioned above. In one of them, he noted, by way of example, the authors accomplish the feat of summarizing the elements of a good state tax system in five short paragraphs. These are only a few of the new pamphlet publications coming from many parts of the country, he said. The associations and research agencies are issuing valuable leaflets that are authentic and timely, he said. A list of them with prices and addresses of publishers has been printed by the American Library Association.

## What are the Movies doing to your children?

## Our Movie-Made Children

by HENRY JAMES FORMAN

The first detailed study of the mental and physical effects of modern movies upon children. A sweeping survey, based upon hundreds of actual case histories.

"Scientific observation apparently justifies our worst fears. The conclusions are so terrifying that they should cause a general uprising among parents."

—Chicago Daily News

"Timely, important, interesting, valuable."

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At all bookstores \$2.50

MACMILLAN COMPANY



Courtesy of Camp Celestia to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—White Studio  
TWILIGHT HOUR AT GIRLS' CAMP

the season the camp becomes a well-blended whole. Each little camper goes home richer in friendships. He has learned from 24 hours a day in the company of his contemporaries, playing, working, eating, sleeping with them, how to adjust his own personality to others without friction. He has learned to do unto others as he would be done by.

## The Parent

Helpful Ideas from a Teacher  
Great Neck, N. Y.

Dear Friends:  
This is another of those "although not a parent" letters. I do read and enjoy your letters so much, and find them most helpful in my work—which is teaching homemaking (if such a subject can be taught) to girls in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. This subject has grown from the narrow limits of just "cooking" and "sewing" to include a variety of home activities, as housecleaning, taking care of younger children, repairing and caring for one's clothing, assisting with the laundry, etc. I have found the comments and experiences of the Monitor Parent Column contributors a tremendous help in dealing with such problems as how to get the girls interested in helping more at home, and trying to help them see that homemaking is not simply housework.

Perhaps you would be interested to know some of the ways in which these latest developments in home economics teaching have been carried out. In housecleaning, we began with how to shine faucets and clean sinks, and went on to how to clean light woodwork, wash windows, and then furniture polishing and dusting.

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## Put Ideas Into Words

Our Living Language Series—19

By ISABEL DAVIES MCCLLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE word transferred accents. Therefore, you must double the r when you add the syllable. With single r, it is plain that the word would rhyme with interfered. But the word transference accents trans. Thus, since the accent does not fall on the r syllable, we disregard the rule for protecting short vowels. These words disregard the doubling rule: conference, inference, deference, worshiper, symbolize, combating (accent com), combative, combatant.

Refer to lesson 15 for a list of the more common words in which the accent is not doubled, because of accent. American usage is quite consistent in accepting the one-syllable form of these derivations. The word tranquility takes its doubled l directly from the Latin. Tranquillize has only one l. Meditation, metallic, metallurgy, have two l's.

These lessons concern themselves chiefly with the development of written vocabulary, since it is through writing the language that we become masters of it; but we must be faithful about our reading, and watch our speech for clarity of expression. When we take expressions or words from our reading for our speech, we shall want to be sure that they are suited to our own normal manner of speech. We must not make our speech over to accommodate new words; rather, we must find words that best express it. If our conversation is "bookish" it is likely to be tiresome. When we mean "I should like to learn to speak well," we do not want to say "I am desirous of gaining facility in the use of the language, and earnestly endeavoring to do so." As an advertising writer puts it, "Do not say 'I perceive the feline' when you mean 'I see the cat.'"

The drill we have been taking in these lessons, on the writing of words, and the alignment and association of letters, will help us to remember proper names. When we think of a name, think of ourselves as writing it. If there is something odd about it, we should notice it. Our own thoughts are clear to ourselves. It is when we seek to put thought into words that we find the thought inadequately expressed.

NEXT WEEK—Remembering the Difference.

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## French Chamber Passes Bill For Wheat Control

### Provides for Board With Power to Finance and Stabilize Market

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—A bill designed to assure a fair return for French farmers was approved by the Chamber of Deputies today. The vote was 390 to 35.

The measure provides for the formation of a wheat board at the Ministry of Agriculture, armed with full powers and financial resources to organize and control the market.

Also, in view of "strangling speculation," it fixes temporarily the minimum price for wheat at 115 francs a quintal, about \$2 a bushel at the current rate of exchange.

Farmers would be advanced money from a fund of \$8,000,000. A possible prohibition of spring wheat sowing by ministerial decree is envisaged in the bill.

Lack of an export market for its surplus wheat in bumper years was responsible for the introduction of the measure, which, in turn, will enable the Government, it hopes, to develop a certain amount of export trade.

It provides for an obligatory declaration by farmers of the area sown to wheat, reporting of stocks at the beginning of each season by millers and other commercial holders, and formation of the market-control committee.

When wheat prices fall below a predetermined level, the agricultural ministry is empowered to order part of the harvest carried over to the following season, either poor grain to the feeding of livestock, and assist agricultural groups in exporting wheat. How the Government intends to enter the export market has not been explained.

## United States Clings To Gold Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

a link, thin and loose perhaps, but none the less, a link. Then, as time went on, that link would be strengthened, till a world currency system was reestablished on a stable foundation.

Foreign Trade Obstructed

How can world trade be conducted in orderly fashion in the midst of exchange instability? Without some kind of stability a business man in New York cannot plan to buy woolen goods in Britain with any assurance that the transaction will be profitable.

World trade is not like domestic trade. Only one price enters into transactions at home. There are two prices to be considered when buying goods abroad. In respect of woolen goods in Britain, there is the price of the goods in pounds. Then there is the price of pounds in dollars. Such fluctuations as have been witnessed of late frighten sober business men out of international trade. They attract only speculators.

France is the nation that stresses these arguments. It is anchored to gold. American goods are now 20 per cent cheaper to the Frenchman than they were two months ago. For the same franc, in other words, he can get 20 per cent more American goods than he could two months ago. Eventually a purchasing power parity will be established between the two price levels. But theoretically the situation at present gives the Frenchman this advantage. What does France think about it?

That country is all prepared to prevent Frenchmen from buying American goods with his francs. It is all ready to clasp on a super-tariff. Currency stability, we find, is the foundation of world trade on the basis of fair competition. Eventually a purchasing power parity will be established between the two price levels. But theoretically the situation at present gives the Frenchman this advantage. What does France think about it?

World-Wide Repercussions

Such an elementary lesson has certainly not been unlearned in London. The news is that stabilization of any kind is off. All that may have happened, however, may be that the problem has been re-mitted to the experts. Publicity on the subject last week-end had world-wide repercussions.

Such a matter is too delicate in its effects upon economic relations to be broached save behind barred doors. It may be that, if progress is made on the other subjects, some kind of exchange understanding may yet be announced, albeit in vague terms, simultaneously with the announcement of more specific agreements.

The clew in this respect will be the attitude of France. France's position has been clear cut from the start. It requires currency stability. If there is no hope of an understanding between the pound and the dollar, France will most probably press for adjustment, or drop off the gold standard.

Latest news is that Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and vice-chairman of the American delegation, has succeeded in persuading Mr. Georges Bonnet, French Finance Minister, to stay. Governor Cox is known as the pacificator of the Democratic Party. His success in appeasing Mr. Bonnet is thus in keeping with his character. But in all probability, all that Governor Cox did was to get Mr. Bonnet straight about the curious facts of the American situation.

Money Circulation Lower

Contrary to the feeling in Paris and London, there has been no inflation in the United States. Money in circulation has been sinking lower ever since March. Federal Reserve credit, in spite of the buying of government securities, is down. And bank deposits have still to regain even their beginning of the year position. Business and prices have been stimulated by three factors: Return of confidence, possibility of inflation, the connection sentimentally established between the depreciation of the dollar in terms of origin money and American commodities.

that President Roosevelt had sought and obtained inflationary powers solely to stave off the kind of inflation by bimetalism toward which Congress seemed to be headed. He probably said that the President was trying to get the maximum benefit at home and abroad out of currency uncertainty.

One way was to keep the exchange price unfix for a while. For the outstanding fact of the American situation is the tie-up in popular mentality between the depreciation of the dollar and American commodities.

The dollar sinks. Immediately the markets reflect higher prices for securities and commodities. There is no cause and effect between the two events. Buyers think that prices should go up and act upon their thought by bidding them up. Since any appreciation or even stabilization of the dollar might knock them down, the United States requires an unfixed dollar exchange.

Roosevelt Plan Offered

The American thesis now is that the interests of the world as well as American recovery would best be served by allowing the United States to "go it alone." If the world would like to start a revival, it is Roosevelt, well and good, but the United States could point the way on its own.

The reasoning is that the United States is a heavy buyer of foreign raw materials. Raw silk, rubber, coffee, sugar, hides and skins—these and many other commodities are dependent upon American purchases. If a business revival overtakes the United States, more of them would be bought, and better prices would be paid.

Take the case of silk. Japan's economic prosperity is dependent to a great extent on silk purchases from the United States.

It is certainly benefiting from the better and higher priced silk market now developing. On take, rubber, American purchases of which are vital to the peoples of Indonesia. Whether this prospect offsets the advantages of currency stabilization may be doubted. But it might satisfy the French in the event that some kind of link is fashioned between the pound and the dollar. Otherwise they will ponder the possibilities of a monetary war growing unconsciously on top of what the agenda-drafting experts called the economic war which the governments were besought to end.

Reduction in Wheat Acreage Indexed

(Continued from Page 1)

signed Monday. There is widespread satisfaction, particularly in American circles, at this promising outcome for the talks which began last month. It will take the burden off America's internal plans for restriction, and the farm relief bill will become a world program. Mr. Morgenthau has been working patiently, both in Geneva and London, and the agreement is a personal achievement for him.

Australia's position is that the Commonwealth has contributed little to the world's excess wheat, and as an expanding country in a precarious financial condition it cannot afford self-sacrifice which benefits chiefly the United States, Canada and Argentina. But it is expected that Canberra's response, if not unconditionally favorable, will leave the way open for a compromise settlement.

Economic Federation Proposed

But limitation of production is not the only side issue which is being rapidly carried forward in London. Perhaps of greater interest to future stability are the talks which spokesmen for eastern Europe have been busily conducting for several days.

In reply to the proposal of Premier Benito Mussolini this week for an economic and political union between Austria and Hungary, certain Little Entente delegates have been advancing schemes for a new economic federation including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania and Bulgaria, and possibly Poland. The two leading negotiators, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, and Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, have been conferring with representatives of the opposition group of states, notably Mr. Alexander Malinoff, president of the Bulgarian National Assembly, who carries much weight in the Balkans.

Now Dr. Benes has returned to Paris for the week-end, presumably to report the results of his talks to the French Government and seek their views. The present status of the Danubian negotiation summarizes in the following manner:

First, Everybody agrees that the present division of Europe into watertight compartments is ruinous and permanently blocks any economic improvement in eastern Europe.

Second, Interested parties are unanimously behind a commercial federation among the states, though they hold widely divergent views on the wisdom of any political federation, and doubt is expressed over whether such a liaison would be inevitably necessary to obtain economic union. Third, Over the method of economic federation there is a wide rift between the French seeking predominance for a Little Entente, the Italians striving for their own influence through Austria, Hungary and Albania, and the Germans now playing with Hungary to force Austria into Anschluss and open the way to grandiose plans for a new Mittel Europa directed from Berlin.

Opportunity for Balance

The London conference, however, offers an unusual opportunity to balance these three opposing forces against one another. With Italy for a time at least separated from many of the French seem reader to accept a federation along the Danube which does not guarantee hegemony to any single group. Moreover Rome's four power pact improved Franco-Italian relations, and the Hitlerite ambitions make Rome and Paris friendlier every day.

The time therefore seems ap-

proaching when Italy and France will conceivably get together to erect a Mittel Europa based on justice and sound economics.

The sufferings of individual eastern countries have also tempered their own ambitions and they realize the need for cooperation and greater appreciation of their neighbor's desire to safeguard his own position.

As a result the present moment is regarded more favorably than any previous occasion to work out a genuine Danubian settlement. Such an arrangement could begin merely by lowering tariffs, removing barred wire entanglements of exchange restrictions, etc., which surmount tariffs proper.

Then a commercial policy could be gradually coordinated and some agreement on a currency union might emerge. Whether any political tie would develop depends on the future and it is not outside the realm of possibility.

Dr. Benes, Mr. Titulescu, Mr. Malinoff and other leaders take present talks very seriously. The British are also thoroughly interested in furthering an accord which shall balance all interests off against one another and it is believed they are using their good offices to persuade both Premier Benito Mussolini and the French to reach a compromise.

The conference thus holds great possibilities of constructive solutions on outstanding thorny problems quite apart from the main issues affecting the United States and Britain.

As far as these major matters are concerned the conference took a week-end off and no meetings are scheduled until Monday.

## Roosevelt Denies He Will Go to London; Now in Pulpit Harbor

PULPIT HARBOR, Maine, June 24 (AP)—In this picturesque, well-protected harbor out on the Atlantic coast, the President of the United States rested this morning, surveying public affairs at a distance and playing with his sons, who joined him yesterday.

President Roosevelt showed his satisfaction with the trend of the vital London Economic Conference in a statement issued by his secretary, Mr. Stephen T. Early, last night, as the Ambassador That sailed smartly around Pulpit Rock and swung into a cove across the island of North Haven in Penobscot Bay.

Mr. Early, on board the destroyer Ellis, tossed the statement by line to the newspaper cruiser, Comanche. In part it read:

"Recurring and widely published reports that the President will board the cruiser Indianapolis for rush trip to London are without foundation in fact. At no time has the President considered going to London and he sees no reason whatsoever to do so now. The State Department has kept him fully advised of all developments in the economic conference."

Asked of his schedule, the President slept late this morning. He is within striking distance of his destination, Campobello Island in New Brunswick and he has a full week to negotiate the remaining laps amid the pine clad islands which dot the Maine shore.

## Hitlerites Barred From Austrian Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

In closing down Social Democratic offices everywhere.

Newspapers today at government request are giving prominent attention to the appearance of what are claimed to have been foreign airplanes over Berlin last night. Public discussion of this mysterious "air raid" overshadows any substantial opposition to what amounts to an annihilation of Socialism in Germany.

Accounts are somewhat sketchy about these airplanes, but they have provided a national sensation comparable to that of the burning of the Reichstag. What appears certain is that roughly printed leaflets hostile to the Government were dropped and that planes sent in pursuit from Tempelhof airfield in Berlin were not speedy enough to overtake their visitors who disappeared in the darkness.

Upon this evidence a first-class scare has arisen and has formed effective propaganda for Germany's claim to air armaments. If leaflets can be dropped with impunity by foreign planes, it is asked in splash headlines, what is to prevent similar performances with annihilating gas bombs. Attention has thus been switched off from the internal news of the moment to the external question of whether Germany ought not be allowed to have the same air armaments as its neighbors.

The whole affair would be insignificant, excepting that it shows how easily a fashion in public opinion can now be set. In this connection it may be noticed that the Deutsche Zeitung has been permitted to appear again today, after being shut down for one day of the week for which it has been closed.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, National Socialist representative in the Foreign Office, explained the situation frankly in an address to foreign correspondents. No revolution, he said, has ever been brought about with such little violence, but it had been recognized that the present system was the only alternative to chaos.

Boston Gets Two Destroyers

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced today that two of the 1500-ton destroyers in the new navy building program had been allocated to the Boston Navy Yard for construction.

ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM

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(Continued)

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Special Dinners 30c, 75c and \$1.00

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REID'S The Better Food Stores 1408 EAST MORRISON STREET 1914 PROVIDENCE ROAD Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

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GEORGIA ATLANTA

(Continued)

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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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We clean by new vacuum process all warm air and cold pipes, register and boxes, clean furnace, smoke pipe, base of chimney and treat smoke pipe (one-story house) \$5.00

To clean furnace only or steam plant, \$3.50

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Good morning every body Old Dutch Cleanser buy from Piggly Wiggly

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Beautycraft in All Its Branches

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NEWTON, MASS. Lower 8 rooms, unfurnished, gas





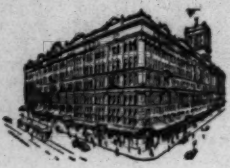


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## AUSTRALIA

## SYDNEY

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FOR EVERYTHING



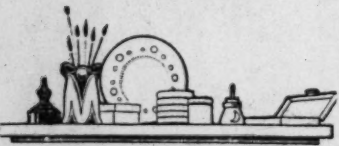
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HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

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SYDNEY

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Assurance Company Ltd.  
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Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

CASTLECREAGH, ELIZABETH ST. MARKET STS.

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Portraiture for the Family  
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Opp. Horder Bros.

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23 and 25 HUNTER STREET

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The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting  
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**MACDUFFS Ltd.**  
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch

The noted Liverpool stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware, Towels, Aluminiumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods

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FOR SERVICE  
THE SCOLLARS LTD. WELLINGTON

**For Furniture That Is Better**

**"PHYLLIS EARLE BEAUTY SHOPPE"**  
Hair Dressing in All its Branches  
McDonald Permanent Waving  
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.  
WELLINGTON

## All Nature



Marsh Crowfoot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN HIS search for a descriptive Latin name for the crowfoot-buttercup genus, Pliny named it *ranunculus*, "little frog," in allusion to the usual wet places where frogs and members of the genus may be found.

True to its common name, the marsh crowfoot or swamp buttercup is nearly always found growing in some moist meadow, pasture, swamp ditch, or beside a stream or runlet. It ordinarily blossoms during May and June, sparingly in July. The large flowers are orange-yellow, forming a shallow, five-petaled cup. Bouquets of them are hardly worth while gathering, though, for specimens growing either wholly or partially in water drop their petals soon after they are picked.

The leaves are compound and divided into three leaflets, each with a short stem. They are broad with deep indentations. In those specimens which grow wholly in water the submerged leaves are very fine and hairlike, appearing more like roots than leaves.

After the blossoms have gone by, long thick runners are sent out from the root. These bear leaves at intervals, and where roots are established, new plants begin a separate existence.

During August and September the fruit appears. It is an oval head of achenes, resembling somewhat a dried green strawberry.

**Vacation**  
**Vocations**

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

The following "vacation vocations" have been furnished as a starter by young readers in Boston:

## Gardening

Having been asked to care for a neighbor's garden, keeping it watered and weeded during the two weeks they were away on a trip, I solicited other similar tasks in my neighborhood last year, and put in a profitable vacation period with this sort of work.—John W.

## Inexpensive Trip

I had very little money for a vacation trip last summer, but I wanted to travel. I let it be known that I was considered a careful driver, and stood ready to take the place of the "family chauffeur," thereby giving him an opportunity to enjoy the scenery with the other members of the family. Such an opportunity came, with a never-to-be-forgotten trip to the Canadian Rockies. I received no cash reward, but the trip itself would have cost much more than I could otherwise have earned.

H. T.

## Picnic Lunches

Overhearing a chance remark made by a store employee to the effect that a picnic would be good fun if one didn't have to go home and prepare the lunch before starting out, I hit upon the plan of supplying sandwiches and other picnic delicacies. As a "Picnic Lunch Expert" I found my summer vacation profitably employed.—Miss L. W.

## Painting

I had some paint left over after repainting our outside mail box, so I asked a neighbor if he would like his painted too. During the next few weeks I found plenty of such jobs to do.—Harold M.

## Library Service

By canvassing our neighborhood, I found several persons who would gladly pay a small sum to secure books from the local public library. They did not have the inclination or the opportunity to visit the library themselves, and availed themselves of the service I offered in securing and returning books for them.—Dorothy J.

## Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor  
The oldest railroad station—in the United States, and perhaps the world, is Mount Clare in Baltimore, which was built in 1830.

Type—commonly used by newspapers is six point, about 12 lines to the inch.

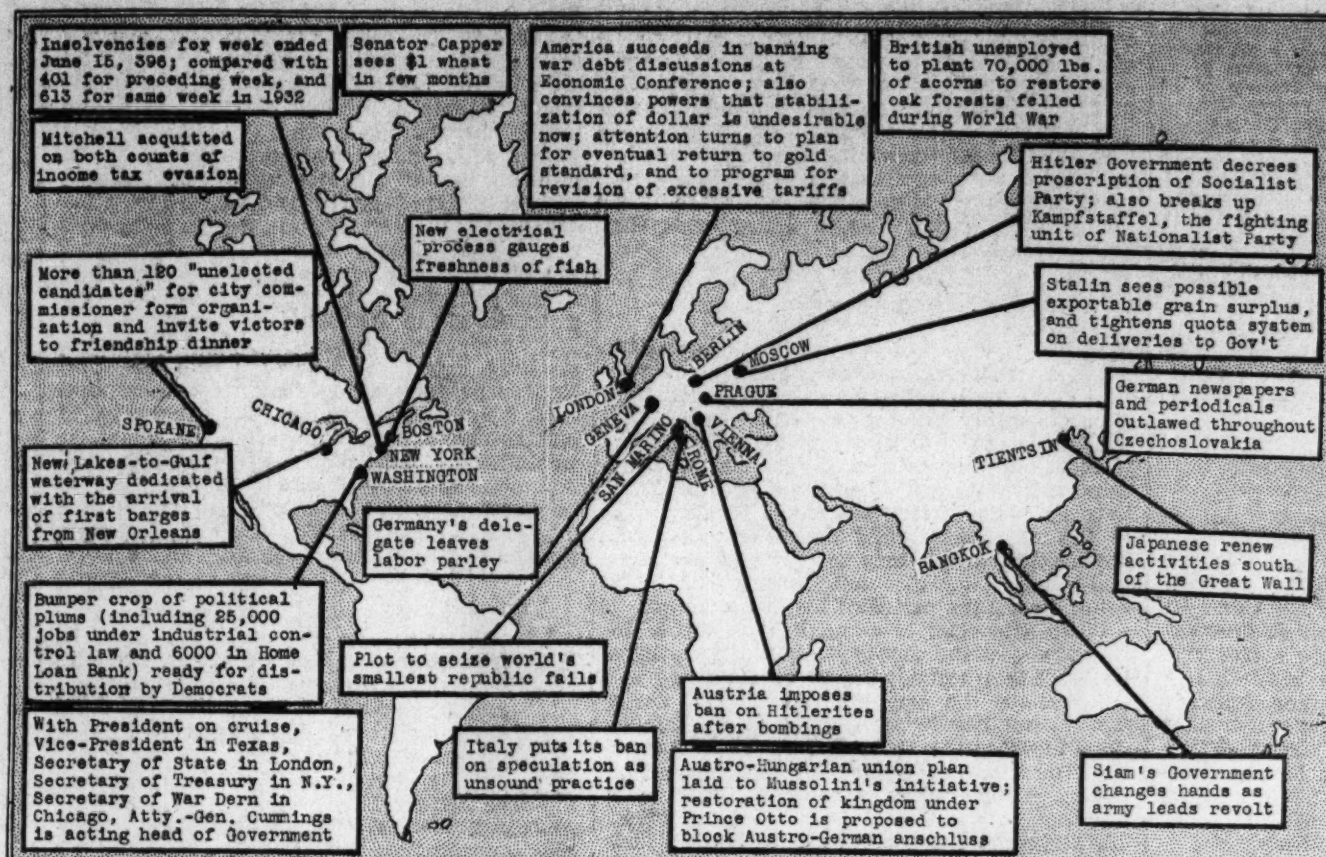
Begging—has been banned by the Egyptian Government.

About 800 letters—without addresses are placed in American mail boxes daily.

Radio set—are taxed \$3.50 a year in Norway.

## Daily Features

## World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## In Lighter Vein

Exceptional  
Visitor: "And you have had the same servant for two years?"  
Suburbanite: "Yes; she says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching a family her ways."—Answers.

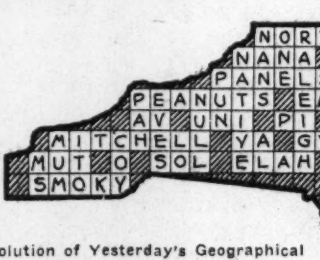
Shopworn  
Newrich: "Well, did you buy anything at that antique shop?"  
Mrs. Newrich: "No; everything he had was second-hand."—Boston Transcript.



Mr. and Mrs. Joybell discover a way of seeing the country.

Mother Webster  
"Mother, what is a moon?"  
"A romantic glow concealing a dishpan."

But, Where?  
Humorist: "I left a batch of jokes here for your approval. Have you read them?"  
Editor: "Yes, many times."



Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 22.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I was right about the bath—The Boss was getting me ready to go somewhere all right.

I think it is to Uncle George's farm—Anyway I have heard his name mentioned several times.

And the whole family—including Sponge—is going.

But I don't think Sponge is as excited about it as I am.

She seems to think that she should have been left at Joans house so she could take care of Buzz, but I tried to tell her that Buzz is plenty able to take care of himself.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor.

## The Christian Science Monitor's

## Quotation for Today

PUT God in your debt, every stroke shall be repaid, the longer it is withheld the better for you, for compound interest on compound interest is the rate and usage of this exchequer.—EMERSON.

## Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ahab—A'-hab (first a long, second short).

Omri—Om'-ri (o short, i long).

Jeroboam—Jer-o-bo'-am (e short, first o as in obey, second more sustained as in old, a clipped as in account, secondary stress on first syllable).

Nebat—Ne'-bat (e long, a short).

Zidon, Zidonians—Zi'-don (i long, o clipped as in connect; Zi'-do'-ni-anz (first i long, o long, second i short, a clipped).

Baal—Bay'-al (first a long, second clipped).

Cherith—The ch has the sound of k, Ke'-rith (e long, i short).

Omni—Om'-ni (vowels short).

Sentient—Preferably three syllables, sen'-shih-ent.

Theory—The'-o-ry (th as in thin, e long, o as in obey; not the'-er-y).

History—His'-to-ry; not his'-ter-y.

Explication—Derived from Latin *explicare*, "to unfold," compounded of *ex*, "out," *plicare*, "to fold" (from *plica*, "fold"). An "explication," therefore, involves a complete unfolding, so that an understanding of all that is involved in the conception can be gained.

"Jezebel the daughter of Ethbaal" (I Kings 16:31)—It is rather interesting to note that "Ethbaal" means "with Baal" (i.e. "living under Baal's favor"). The derivation of "Jezebel" is not certain, though it is generally supposed to mean "unhusbanded." Sound the first *Jeze*-e-bel, and the second *Eth*-bay-al (secondary stress on second syllable).

"Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth" (I Cor. 8:1)—More literally, "Knowledge puffeth up, but love buildeth up." The verb rendered "puff up" is connected with the Greek word for "a pair of bellows," and is often used metaphorically in the sense of "to make proud." The verb translated "edifieth" means "to build up from the foundation," and this is the word Jesus used when he said: "Upon this rock I will build my church" (Matt. 16:18). Good-speed translates: "Knowledge gives people ails; love is what builds up character."

"Zarephath" (I Kings 17:9)—Literally, "a place of refining." Zarephath was situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, almost midway between Tyre and Zidon, a little to the east and west of the district later called Galilee. In the Septuagint and the New Testament, it is spoken of as "Sarepta" (Luke 4:26). Pronounce it Zar'-e-fath.

"A handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse" (I Kings 17:12)—The word rendered "barrel" is more literally "jar" (Brown, Driver Briggs, "Hebrew Lexicon"), and such a "jar" or "pitcher" was used by Rebekah to carry water (Gen. 24:14). The "cruse," on the other hand, has been described as "a jar or jug of flat or broad shape" (ibid.). Moffatt suggests: "a handful of meal in the jar and a little oil in a flask."

"How long halt ye between two opinions?" (I Kings 18:21)—The word "halt" does not mean "stand still or stop" in this verse, but is used in its archaic sense of "to be lame" or "to limp."

"Terrible" (Deut. 10:17)—The literal translation of the Hebrew word is "one who should be, or is, feared or revered" (Fonolexika: "Hebrew Dictionary"). Commenting on the "fear of God" as referred to in the Book of Deuteronomy and elsewhere, Dr. George Adam Smith notes that it is "reverence, anxious obedience."

"The new testament" (II Cor. 3:6)—This may also be rendered "the new covenant" (such a covenant had been foretold in Jeremiah 31:31).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



## Smiles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
LITTLE SON was playing with his train of cars, using the carpet border for track. His mother, a young widow, had felt greatly discouraged that day.  
As she went about her household duties she heard the little boy singing softly to himself. At first the words of his song were not distinguishable. Finally, curious, she stood just outside the door and listened. Here is what she heard:

I wish my mother would smile,  
I wish my mother would smile,  
I wish my mother would smile,  
I wish my mother would smile.

Tears fell for a moment as the young mother realized what her selfish indulgence in grief had meant to a little child.

As he sang again, "I'd be so very happy,—if only my mother would smile" (words and tune were his own), she joined him with, "You're such a darling little boy.—Of course your mother will smile," dropping to her knees to "play cars" with her boy.

Throwing his arms about her neck in a "bear hug" and gazing into her eyes, he said earnestly, "Why, mother, you look beautiful in that dress,—when you're smiling."

## Brevities

Punch: A historian announces that women used cosmetics in the middle ages. Women still use cosmetics in the middle ages.

Los Angeles Times: There really is no downtown class in this country, unless you count those who have seats on the side.

Detroit News: We are dumfounded to learn that Japan and Russia are not trying to palm that railroad off on one another. The Far Eastern situation is simply beyond us.

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## Editorials

## "Old Unhappy Far-Off Things"

THE pleasing celebrations which have been reported from France at Coutances in Normandy have a moral which deserves at least passing attention. For the ceremonies recall the conflicts which raged between two provinces of France—Normandy and Brittany—over a thousand years ago. At an earlier date Normandy was founded by the Vikings, but it continued to spread in western France, and, having regard to the manners of the times, it was inevitable that the men of Normandy should clash with the men of Brittany!

The story of the struggle, though it is imperfectly known, makes unhappy reading. Generally the Normans were stronger and fiercer than the Bretons and they ravaged the lands they conquered. The King of France was unable to do other than endorse the victory of the Scandinavian invaders; and the peninsula of Cotentin, with the Mont Saint-Michel marking its southern limit, was legally given ten centuries ago to the Normans.

When one thinks of these annals of fighting and of devastation, of these records of cruelty and of havoc, one may regret the inhumanity of man to man, but one may also find food for encouragement in the thought that Normans and Bretons—those ancient enemies once implacable and savage, deciding their disputes by fire and by sword—are now the best of friends. To imagine today a battle between the Normans and the Bretons is ludicrous. They have lived side by side for many generations, and they have learned to respect each other. They are equally partakers in the patrimony of France. They are equally Frenchmen. There is no rivalry between them, nor has there been for hundreds of years, save that municipal emulation which may exist between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh or between London and Manchester.

Such competition as still exists is as peaceful as the competition of Harvard and Yale. The Norman may have a civic pride. The Breton may be proud of his origins. Yet in the general life of the nation to which they now belong, they move as Frenchmen rather than as Bretons or Normans.

So the celebrations of Coutances, which commemorate the stabilization of the relations of Bretons and Normans, have a lesson that is much more than local. It is a lesson for the world. If, after a period of pitiless war, Bretons and Normans could be reconciled in France, and form part of the same *patrie*, why should it not be possible for French and Germans, for Italians and Yugoslavs, for Czechoslovaks and Hungarians, for Greeks and Bulgarians, to be reconciled as members of the great European community? There is no need for them to surrender their provincial or national distinctions. A Frenchman need be no less French, and a German need be no less German, because they are both Europeans!

The course of time has obliterated the antagonisms of Breton and Norman, so that today it would be laughable to conceive the hypothesis of a Breton-Norman conflict. Why should it not be equally laughable at some future date (or even now!) to envisage a Franco-German conflict? A thousand years ago the separation between Norman and Breton was just as real as the separation between Frenchman and German. Yet in one case the separation has disappeared. What good reason could be advanced for its persistence in the other case?

It may well be said, therefore, that Coutances is a symbol and a model. Coutances foreshadows the union of Europe and the eventual union of the world.

## Covent Garden

AT THE conclusion of the recent grand opera season at Covent Garden the conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, wondered rather doubtfully whether that famous theater would ever again respond to the strains of "Otello" or "The Mastersingers."

In Great Britain as well as in America, opera has great difficulties to meet; and it seems almost inevitable that its principal home in London will now know it no more. Covent Garden Opera House appears certain to be demolished in the near future in order to make way for wider and more modern streets.

Covent Garden is not famous for opera only; drama and vegetables play an equal part in its repute. It is the most celebrated open-air market in London; while until the nineteenth century it was a recognized home of Shakespeare. The first theater on this site was built in 1733 out of the profits of the "Beggars Opera"; booths and sheds had been set up there as early as 1656, so that in the matter of time potatoes had the precedence of plays. It was here that John Philip Kemble and his sister, Sarah Siddons, made Shakespeare popular; and it was also here that Adeline Patti and Nellie Melba achieved some of their greatest triumphs.

The Opera House will take with it many memories; but many of those who have the cause of music closest at heart will not entirely regret the passing of this famous theater. If opera is to take a real part in contemporary activities it must be presented in a house in-

tended to fulfill the needs of democracy. This, it is recognized, Covent Garden cannot do; it is a theater largely designed for wealthy box-holders of whom there are not enough to make the house pay.

Moreover, the bringing together for a short season in the spring of each year of a number of the most brilliant singers of Europe is not really an ideal way of presenting opera. It makes for sensational individual performances, but not for good team work. Regular productions by a resident company attracting a steady and ever-increasing audience, as the Vic-Wells presentations by Miss Lillian Baylis are now doing, afford, many feel, a better basis for successful opera.

## Prison Reform Should Begin—

MUCH fine work has been done in America for prison reform, most of it in connection with state prisons and penitentiaries. That this has been so may perhaps be explained by funds made available for better prisons, and the awakened public interest in those men who have been sentenced to spend long periods behind prison walls. The prisoner of the state has rightly been the subject of much concern, not only for his rehabilitation and reform, but also for his physical well-being during the period of his incarceration.

Little attention, however, has been paid to the inmate of the county jail. Conditions there have not been forcibly brought before the public. Perhaps the smallness of most of these institutions has helped to keep these conditions in obscurity. If this is so, it would seem that the time has arrived for the county jail to receive some notice. A pamphlet just issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, entitled "Propagating Crime Through the Jail and Other Institutions for Short-Term Offenders," leaves no doubt as to the seriousness of the situation in a great number of states.

Figures given in this pamphlet are illuminating. Some of the reports on various municipal and county jails should evoke indignant demands for reform. The pamphlet points out, in commenting on the size of the problem, that of all criminals caught and convicted nine-tenths are committed to local penal institutions. In the majority of these jails the prisoners are simply penned up to serve their time, with little or no opportunity for exercise, and no provision made for their occupation and improvement.

The official reports of investigators of local institutions in a number of states are in many cases lists of revolting and horrible conditions, so horrible indeed that it is hard to believe them possible in a twentieth century of civilization.

Consideration of the type of prisoner held in these jails emphasizes the seriousness of the problem. To them are sent in many cases juvenile offenders convicted of petty crimes, to mix with the worst elements of society, and to receive a course in criminality. In these jails also are held persons awaiting trial, men and women who may be adjudged innocent of the charges made against them.

The argument set forth by the pamphlet, that all convicted prisoners should be taken over by the state for punishment, and the jails be used only as places of detention for persons awaiting trial, seems logical. In any case, there should be a vigorous and concerted effort to reform what is undoubtedly the most backward branch of the nation's prison system.

## Wheat in London

THE threat of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to dump the American wheat surplus on world markets is not likely to be overlooked at the London conference. The United States has a carryover of no less than 350,000,000 bushels. This is more than a third of the world total. If it were dumped on world markets, as the Secretary threatens, none could foreshadow the effects on the world price.

But dumping can be accomplished only by a willingness on the part of somebody to buy at the dumped price. Where would the customers be found? Not in western Europe, which is the principal buying area. The major fact of the wheat situation in the last decade is the growing self-sufficiency of the industrial nations of western Europe. They are walling themselves in. They wish to be dependent upon the great exporters as little as possible. Italy in 1920 started a campaign of wheat-growing which was called the "Battle of Wheat." France grows its own requirements. Germany has closed its doors save to special consignments intended to eke out a domestic deficit.

Britain has hitherto bought a fifth of the world's export wheat. It has hitherto kept its ports wide open to all. But within the last twelve months it has passed a measure intended to stimulate home production, and, moreover, is engaged in parceling out its foreign business to Canada, Australia and Argentina. No country in western Europe is likely to allow any such dumping as is threatened by Mr. Wallace.

But the wheat would depress the world price in the same way that Indian silver has depressed the silver price. It would always be "just around the corner." Other exporters must consequently feel perturbed—Canada, Argentina, and Australia. How can they stave off the pending avalanche? By "seeing the light," as Mr. Wallace puts it; that is, by agreeing to the limitation of production and possibly of export.

Such a plan is all very well for the United States. But agreement is not so easy for nations whose economies are riveted to wheat sales abroad. No objection has been raised by Canada or Argentina, but in Australia, where wheat represents 20 per cent of the export trade, and where exports are necessary for payment of an external debt, there is reported to be considerable objection. The opposition, however, is not reported to be unanimous. Perhaps Australia's attitude is dependent more upon the details of the plan than upon the theory involved.

If this is so, there is hope of agreement, as, according to Sir Albert Humphries, a very moderate adjustment of acreage would correct the burdensome carryover. He points out that if the increase in world stocks be divided by six—the number of years the surplus has been accumulating—the annual increase is seen to have been only about 2 per cent of the annual

world production, and the removal of the carry-over in orderly fashion would help the price received by the Australian exporter.

Even if Australia agrees, however, what of Soviet Russia? This is a country which, like Banquo's ghost, hovers over the wheat parley. In 1928-29 its reentry into world markets aroused dismay among all the continental growers. Since then its sales have been relatively negligible. But the Soviet has by no means retired from the world market. It hopes sooner or later again to be competing for its pre-war share of it. According to reports, however, that time is not imminent, and may, indeed, not occur for two years. Such a delay does not, of course, lessen the need for an agreement to include Russia. But it does relax the pressure from a quarter that was once thought of as the main element in the wheat situation.

A world-wide reduction in wheat acreage is essential unless the Roosevelt program is to lead to production for domestic consumption only. A universal agreement would boost world and therefore American prices for wheat. It would not necessitate so much price-lifting by domestic expedients as would otherwise have to be resorted to. The United States would go a long way to obtain such assistance, as the somewhat intemperate remarks of Mr. Wallace prove.

## Wages—Everybody's Business

WAGES are everybody's business. Not only the workers, but merchants, wholesalers and producers are all dependent on a sound wage scale.

That is an important reason for the widespread public indignation at the sweatshop methods which have been found infesting American business the last few years. Man-kind's natural revulsion to oppression of the defenseless, and sympathy for its less fortunate members, has of course accounted for much of the current protest. But recognition of the economic necessity of fair wages has been at bottom of a large section of intelligent interest in the present wage-scale problem.

This interest has assumed a number of forms. One is an increasing suspicion of bargain-counter specials, of stores that advertise goods at ridiculously low prices. In fact, socially minded Americans are showing more than ordinary curiosity about the methods of all price-first enterprises, whether these be new small shops with gaudy signs, or those merchants who are continually "going out of business" but never quite make the exit. Even the chain store, firmly established throughout the United States, has found itself questioned as to the wages and hours for which it employs its clerks.

Evidently more and more people are becoming unwilling to save pennies, or even dollars, at other people's expense. And this is well, because such saving, when it has completed its circle, comes home to roost not as a goose with a golden egg but as that gaunt bird which is a declining income for all workers.

Proposals to set up minimum wage laws have their roots in a realization of the tendency of much private wage policy today. They have been concerned particularly with women because women seem to have furnished most of the sweatshop style of labor. Women have lacked the advantages, at any rate in large measure, which men have secured through organization. And they seem to have suffered more at the hands of unscrupulous employers.

However, the possibility that minimum wage regulations for women would cause them to lose their jobs in favor of men who might work for lower wages, has roused some opposition of women's associations to such proposals. Still other opposition has been based on the more theoretical argument that women to be equal with men must be treated just as men in such matters.

In answer to this opposition have come proposals of minimum wage measures which would be applicable to employment of both men and women. Despite the objection usually put forward in the past that such laws would conflict with the constitutional right to bargain with respect to sale of one's services, provision for minimum wage regulations where necessary has been made in the National Recovery Act, now become federal law.

Seventeen states at one time or another enacted minimum wage laws. Some have repealed them. Some have allowed them to become inoperative. A few still attempt to make use of them. But there has developed a new trend in public opinion toward the question. It is believed today that the unconstitutional features of minimum wage legislation can be removed by changing the form and intent of certain proposals. And it is thought possible a federal law—which would place all states on an equal competitive footing—might be worked out, taking into account the varying costs of living and so forth in different parts of the country.

No doubt minimum wage legislation has numerous aspects which may alarm conservative opinion. That it will offer room for mistakes and abuse is quite possible. But the wage situation in the United States today is in need of drastic remedies. Such laws as are necessary to guarantee workers a decent living, and the community a sound basis for economic and social development, may appear radical. And yet, perhaps not, if they are compared with some other measures already enacted to meet the national emergency.

## Editorial Notes

The waning fiscal year found the emergency relief fund of Ventura County, California, drained of resources, but not of resourcefulness. In fifty-two other departments and funds there were inconsequential sums remaining. A quick transfer by the Board of Supervisors and hundreds of unemployed men were returned to work with \$55,713.89 available to meet pay rolls until July 1.

"The trouble with modern advertising," says a speaker before the convention of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association at Sacramento, Calif., is that it has shouted "Wolf" so often nobody listens any more." To which might be added as a contributory cause, the too-frequent and unjustified shouting of "Eureka."

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

IT IS sometimes said that the English enjoy perpetual youth because they never grow up. Also it is said that their minds are constantly fresh because they never think. English humor, too, is a thing by itself. Most foreigners miss the point of it even when they have lived years in England, for it is mainly a humor of understatement.

A young American, who had traveled widely in the United States, in China, Russia and the middle East, once put forward the theory that Americans, Chinamen and Russians have much the same standard of humor because they live in large countries. Their humor, he asserted, is mainly a humor of overstatement. Bigness is the unconscious standard of their thought, and their jokes take the form of exaggerating it. The English, he claimed, live in a small island, and their humor turns upon something smaller than the small.

An intelligent young German, who was one of the first to study in France after the war, and who came on to England, expounded to me some years ago what he felt to be the striking likeness between France and the French and England and the English. In France he had been received with much kindness. French professors had gone out of their way to make everything clear to him. They seemed eager that he should understand, and were particularly careful to dispel any mistaken notion he might have got into his head. He found that what they said about France corresponded to his own observations; and that their words were almost always in logical harmony with their doings.

In England, he was bewildered. Everybody was polite to him, but nobody explained anything to him. He was hospitably entertained, and left to find things out for himself. If he asked the why and wherefore of what struck him as curious, the explanations were timid, halting and, to his mind, inadequate. People seemed not really to care very much whether he understood or not. They spoke in one way and often acted in another, and were apparently not aware of any inconsistency between their saying and doing. So he told me he had written home that England was really like a zoological garden. One had to go and watch the beasts, observe their habits and their ways of behavior, before one could really make up one's mind about them.

When I had complimented him upon the accuracy of his impressions he added, "But the strangest difference between the French and the English is that the French, after all, are a trifle provincial. They inhabit a province of Europe, and think in terms of their province. The English seem to inhabit the world; and, in London, the uttermost parts of the earth feel as near as the nearest."

A few years back a certain college in one of our older universities set itself to celebrate the sixth centenary of its foundation. It bears the name of a saintly lady whose conspicuous virtues were rewarded, ages ago, by canonization. Hence the college goes by a name that is indistinguishable in speech though not perhaps in writing—from the plural of a domesticated feline animal. Nobody who is anybody in the university aforesaid refers to it otherwise.

The celebration was to begin on a Saturday evening with a mighty banquet and many speeches in the ancient hall of the college. All the doctors of the university and many other notables were invited. But on the morning of the day came the

sad news of the passing of Queen Alexandra. In sign of grief it was decided not to countermand the banquet, but to cut out the speeches, and all felt that loyal decorum had been preserved.

Next morning the guests, the heads of the college and the students assembled in the college chapel. The master, who held the rank of bishop, made feeling and dutiful reference to the national bereavement and extolled the many high qualities of the royal lady who had passed on. Next, the 149th Psalm was reverently sung, particularly the eighth verse: "To bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron."

A sermon followed. It was preached by a doctor of divinity, a former fellow of the college, who enumerated all the great things the college had done under the inspiration of the virtues which adorned the saint whose name it bore. He dwelt proudly upon the latest of these achievements, which was that a student of the college had been chosen to represent the university as a boxer. The service concluded with the singing of the hymn, "The God of Abraham Praise," whereafter the chief guests passed out into the sunlight to lunch with the master.

At table I happened to be placed between him and a former fellow of the college who represents the university in Parliament. The master said he hoped I had enjoyed the celebration. "Immensely," I answered. "It is the most thoroughly English affair I have ever attended"—and I implicitly related the series of unconscious incongruities which had just taken place in the chapel. The member of Parliament, on my left, protested. "You notice these things because you lived so long abroad that you have a hypercritical semioforeign mind," he exclaimed.

The master mused awhile, and then asked: "Do you know why we sang that hymn, 'The God of Abraham Praise'? We have thirteen Jews in the college. They wished to come to the chapel, but felt they would be happier if they could have some part in the service. So they chose the hymn."

This was the most thoroughly English part of the whole performance. A college founded in honor of a Roman Catholic saint, with an Anglican bishop as its master, deliberately put into its celebration service something to please the college Jews. I thought that good-humored, broad-minded tactfulness could hardly have gone further. There was no trace of cynicism in it. To me it was at once a lesson in the art of life and in the art of government.

The key to most English conundrums is, I think, to be found in the odd sense which most Englishmen possess that there is in their institutions and in themselves an unseen and unmobilized reserve of strength derived from old traditions and long experience in the practical working of individual freedom.

In the same way they like to think they hold fast to the old traditions of personal freedom, and of the right of individuals to say their say in public affairs, of which the origins reach back to Saxon times. They do not worry much about these traditions. Their countenances are rarely "sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought." So they do not grow up, and their minds remain potentially youthful. And when they chuckle among themselves over some humorous whim in which they bask, or over-intelligent, foreigners can see no humor at all, what does it matter? If foreigners were lucky enough to be Englishmen they would see the joke!

## "Our Movie Made Children"

## Concluding a Review of a Thought-Provoking Book

[The first part of this review appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 22.]  
Our Movie Made Children, by Henry James Forman. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

WITHOUT a social content, art may well tend toward worthlessness. Mr. Forman's book sets forth the argument that motion pictures that are without perspective on life as a whole are positively harmful. His digest in "Our Movie Made Children" of the conclusions reached by a score of investigators for the Motion Picture Research Council, after intensive studies covering four years in a dozen cities, sets up a formidable array of concrete evidence.

Perhaps the most stirring group of facts is contained in the chapter entitled "Horror and Fright Pictures." Prof. Herbert Blumer of the University of Chicago, in his study called "Movies and Conduct," is quoted by Mr. Forman as follows: "Chiefly, he finds, it is in scenes of suspense and horror that the intensity of emotion and anguish, when it comes to the surface, shows itself in the clutching of seats, wringing of caps and handkerchiefs, biting of lips and fingernails and the utterance of groans. It is where the child can see no hope of escape from danger for his favorites that agony consumes and terror ravages his nerves."

According to findings made in this survey, the intensity of emotion in young children has been placed at as much as three times that of the average adult. "Were you ever frightened or horrified by any motion picture or scene in any motion picture?" Professor Blumer asked this question of 237 school children in the fourth to the seventh grades. Ninety-three per cent of them answered "Yes."

Here, again, Mr. Forman observes, "We see the excruciating realistic attitude of the child toward the picture. To the adult it may be good art or bad, it may be clever mechanism, good photography, effective direction, successful or unsuccessful story telling, a good movie, or hokum or trash. To the young child it is reality itself—the diffuse, chaotic reality of every-day life, intensely concentrated within the limited area of the screen."

Mr. Forman's chapter entitled "Moulded by the Movies," contains many dark pages, if they may be read with full acceptance of Professor Blumer's finding that "a large part of the average child's imagery used for the interpretation of experience of every-day life has its source in motion pictures." He reports that he found an inclination among the children to draw movie types when asked to make sketches, and to evolve derivative movie themes when asked to write stories or essays. "Like an atmosphere, a movie world surrounds our young, and a movie world, to a large extent, fills their heads." Photographs of film stars decorated the lockers of these school pupils profusely, and their talk often became motion-picture conversation. So much for mental attitudes induced by this new educational system called film entertainment.

One girl of nineteen wrote: "I think that the movies make adjustment to life and understanding of people and their problems more difficult, be-

cause of the wrong impressions that they give. The understanding should come first—then the movies." Another, of sixteen, has evolved this philosophy: "The movies have given me some ideas about the freedom we should have. For instance, in the pictures the wildest girl always tames down and gets the boy she loves. Why not in real life?" A boy: "The movies depicting social life at first disturbed me. I wasn't satisfied with my environment; I expected too much from my parents in the way of comfort and leisure."

Over against this undesirable effect of witnessing films that are out of perspective with life in the common experience, sets as character building the residue left from witnessing such films as "The Ten Commandments," "The King of Kings," and "Ben Hur." "Sorrell and Son" made one boy appreciate his father. A high school girl saw "Beau Geste" and resolved to love her sister as the young people in the film loved one another. After seeing Janet Gaynor in "Seventh Heaven," a sixteen-year-old girl determined to be as kind and sweet to everyone as Janet was. Admittedly some of the good resolutions faded after a week or two, but they are taken as indication of a larger good effect that might be expected to result if there were a larger proportion of such films.

Parents would do well, too, to ponder the evidence offered in Mr. Forman's book under the heading of "The Path to Delinquency." Here are offered statements that have steadily been contradicted by the spokesmen for the motion picture producers, who maintain that the films are blamed specifically as being a cause to which could be traced a number of contributing factors.

Mr. Forman agrees that delinquency is no new thing, but adds that it has been determined that "high-school girls and boys often not only expressed sympathy for the criminal, but that a few drew the conclusion that mere hard, plodding work is not desirable." The book concludes with chapters entitled "Sex-Delinquency and Crime," "Deterrent and Correctional," and "Movies in a Crowded Section," all pursuing the plan indicated in the sections that have been considered in detail in this place.

Finally there is a summary in which it is stated that exclusion of children from all theaters is clearly not the solution. "The commercial movies present a critical and complicated situation in which the deep interest, keen intelligence and sincere cooperation of producers, parents and public are needed to discover how to use motion pictures to the best advantage in the development of children." Those responsible for this survey feel that they have made the first great step in making the facts known. They intend to watch the comments of the public on these findings, compare such expressions of opinion with the background of the materials of the research. The council further states that it "will doubtless formulate its own conclusions and even, possibly, propose remedies."

E. C. SHEPHERD